FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW EDITION OF DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK REVIEWED

LD052042 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 5 Aug 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- To justify the West's policy of ensuring military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty, the West has fabricated a myth about some "Soviet military threat" and is now supplementing it with propositions about a "lag" of the USA and NATO in the military field and other inventions, says the second enlarged edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace." The book has been issued in the Russian and foreign languages by the USSR Defence Ministry.

The facts cited in the book show that Washington has for decades appeared as the initiator of the arms race, in the first place, of mass destruction weapons. The United States has not only created the atomic bomb, but also used it, when there was no military need, against the peaceful population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In face of that hanging danger, the USSR took retaliatory measures by creating its own atomic bomb. Such things also happened thereafter. It was precisely the USA which initiated the strategic arms race.

In the fifties, under the pretext of a "lag in bombers" the Pentagon accelerated the implementation of a large-scale programme for their construction. When a whole armada of such bombers was created in the USA, "it was found out" that their number in the USSR was eliberately overestimated three-four fold. In the early sixties, a clamour was raised about a "missile lag of the USA." With that aim the alleged "Soviet missile threat" was overestimated 15-20 times. Initiated at the same time was an American programme for the construction of 41 nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles. At that time nobody had such sumbarines. The United States was the first to start at the turn of the seventies equipping strategic ballistic missiles with multiple independently targeted warheads, thus starting a new round of the nuclear arms race. Following that it began at an accelerated rate the creation of strategic weapons of a new type -- long-range nuclear cruise missiles.

Last year, the book points out, President Ronald Reagan passed a decision on full-scale production of neutron munitions. And lastly, when already having the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenal, the USA started the production of new chemical munitions -- binary ones -- and equipping its armed forces with them.

The USSR never strove for ensuring military superiority, and always confined itself to measures that are indispensable for ensuring its own reliable security and that for its allies.

The United States is trying to upset the parity of the military forces, which has taken shape, the military-strategic balance. The same aim is pursued by the U.S. President in his programme for a comprehensive build-up of strategic arms, which was announced in October 1981. The Reagan programme embraces all components of strategic offensive arms and includes the deployment of new intercontinental ballistic missiles MX and new strategic bombers, the construction of nuclear-powered Trident missile-carrying submarines, stepped-up production of cruise missiles of various types and other measures, says the book "Whence the Threat to Peace."

U.S. CITES 'MILITARY THREAT' TO GET ARMS EDGE

LD051530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS) -- The leaders of Western countries above all those in Washington, are carrying out all their attacks against detente and real socialism using as a screen the hypocritical fabrication of the "Soviet military threat," writes Lieutenant General (D. Volkogonov), Doctor of Philosophy, in the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

Using as their starting point the mythical correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty which they say exists in reality, Atlantic circles subordinate their whole foreign policy to a bitter struggle with socialism, and to attempts to achieve unilateral military advantages. There are serious fears that even now coming to talks with the USSR on the limitation of strategic weapons under pressure from world public opinion the U.S. administration does not see them as a real means to the lessening of tension but as a way to put pressure on the USSR. Forwarding deliberately unfair conditions and demands, the White House "hawks" are at the same time preparing "arguments" aimed at again blaming the USSR for instransigence, which apparently arises from its "aggressive plans" as regards the West.

Throughout its whole history the USSR has not conducted one aggressive war, but the U.S. has during the 200 years of its existence waged about 200 wars. This indisputable fact repeatedly confirms the truth revealed by Marxism-Leninism that the source of wars, their genesis, lies in the exploitative system itself, which is based on private ownership of the means of production and oppression of the working people. No myths and chimeras can in the final analysis hide this incontrovertible truth. It is not the USSR but the U.S. and its allies who are pushing our planet to a point which could prove fateful for the future of mankind.

Under these conditions the Soviet Armed Forces are playing a purely defensive role and no lie, even such a huge one as the legend of the "Soviet military threat," is capable of hiding the indisputable fact that it is precisely the USSR, in alliance with the fraternal countries of socialism, that is restraining the forces of war and defending peace on earth, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article says.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 5 AUGUST

LD051534 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva August 5 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction was held here today.

WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESS DIFFERING ON ARMS ISSUES

LD051430 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Western observers of late have noted an increasing strain in relations between the White House and Congress. One distinguishing feature of the "growing lack of understanding" between the executive and legislative authorities today is that their differences now also concern military-political issues -- a field where the Reagan administration earlier managed to get Congress to endorse practically all its bills.

The House of Representatives recently passed an amendment to the bill on appropriations for military purposes, which bans any allocations for the development, testing, purchase or use of any nuclear weapons systems contradicting the existing U.S. policy on strategic arms if the President fails to notify Congress at least 30 days in advance that he is acting in the supreme national interests and give the corresponding explanations.

The White House perceived the amendment as a challenge because in essence it reflects the representatives' support to the Soviet-U.S. Salt-1 and Salt-2 treaties, which the Reagan administration describes as being basically faulty.

The Reagan administration, by all indications, is firmly bent on suppressing any attempts by Congress to exercise its constitutional rights in formulating and implementing policy in the field of national security. The White House, undoubtedly, will try to make certain that the Senate-House Conference Committee will exclude the amendment from the bill.

The Reagan administration's possibilities of twisting the arms of "unobedient congressmen" should not be belittled. But irrespective of the outcome of the "clash" between the White House and the House of Representatives, it is clear that even in U.S. Congress forces, which, in defiance of the Reagan administration, seek to preserve even if something of the positive Soviet-U.S. achievements of the 1970's in the field of limiting and reducing strategic arms, have become more active.

Characteristically, even House conservatives voted for the amendment, which sent Ronald Reagan into a fit of anger, because they feared the adoption of an even more clear-cut and unambiguous resolution in support of the SALT-2 treaty, which other legislators wanted to table for examination. It is a signal, whose significance is what the administration "hawks", who embarked on an unrestrained arms buildup, ought to think over.

MEDIC DETAILS PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF NEUTRON BLAST

LD052238 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Neutron weapons might turn out to be fatal for entire mankind. The assertions of certain U.S. military ideologists that this weapon is humane are blasphemous and amoral.

This is written in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] which published an article of Soviet medic Viktor Vladimirov in connection with the doctrine of U.S. strategists that neutron weapons are more "humane" and "selective" than usual nuclear weapons.

The main part of the energy of the explosion of the neutron charge is used for the emission of high energy neutrons having a strong killing effect, the weekly writes.

The killing effect of neutrons is higher than that of gamma and x-rays. Humans hit by neutrons will die either instantly or within hours since the hit in horrible suffering from heavy forms of radiation sickness, or several days or even weeks after being exposed to the effect of neutrons.

The article says that several clinical forms of acute radiation sickness depending on the dosage of radiation are distinguished: the neurological, intestinal and medullar forms.

The neurological (cerebral) form of acute radiation sickness develops when the dose of radiation to which a human is subjected is 80 grey and over. (A grey is a radiation unit. The lethal dose of radiation for a human is 3-4.5 grey.) [figures as received] These dozes of ionizing radiation cause the damage of brain cells. Immediately after irradiation persons exposed develop uncontrolable vomiting, acute muscular debility, severe headaches. Convulsions might rapidly set in and then the person will slip into a coma. The agony might last for several hours.

The author of the article points out that specialists obtained the clinical picture of the cerebral form of radiation sickness mainly on the basis of the data of experiments on animals. But even in animals the radiation effects from high doses of neutrons were so horrible that even experimenters who on the whole were prepared for various manifestations of this horrible and violent disease could not always keep control on their nerves.

Radiation doses of 10-80 grey will lead to the development of intestinal form of acute radiation sickness during which the symptons of the damaging of the gastro-intestinal tract are most marked. Radiation burns of skin cause horrible suffering. Acute pain is caused by any contact with the burned skin, even by contact with sheet. A lower dose of radiation, from six to ten grey (to this dosage of radiation humans will be exposed in a range of up to 1.2 kilometers from the epicenter of the explosion) survival will actually be impossible. People will be dying of the disintegration of bone narrow, therefore this form of acute radiation sickness is described as the medullar.

It is precisely neutron weapon that, according to the design of the Pentagon strategists must become the main means of warfare in a so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe. In order to lull the vigilance of the Europeans they are being conditioned to view this weapon as something ordinary and quite permissible, the weekly writes.

WPC PROCLAIMS PEACE ACTION WEEK 6-13 AUGUST

LD051458 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

International week of action for banning nuclear weapons and displaying solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings will be observed from August 6 to 13 by the decision of the World Peace Council. The week will start on Hiroshima Day, commemorating the explosion of the first atomic bomb by the United States in senseless savagery 37 years ago.

Now a beautiful "peace park" has been planted at the site of the epicentre of the nuclear explosion in that Japanese city. Hiroshima has been rebuilt but the tragedy survived by it, just like the tragedy of another Japanese city, Nagasaki, hit by the second American atomic strike three days afterwards, rankles in human hearts.

That is why it has become regular practice to mark Hiroshima Day with large-scale anti-war demonstrations and active protests of peace champions of all continents. Week of action for banning nuclear weapons and displaying solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings is drawing fresh public forces and acquiring an ever larger scope from one year to the next.

This process reflects the growing awareness of people that there is no more important and urgent problem in the world today than that of averting nuclear war. Guiding itself by the desire to do everything within its power to avert the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples, the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision of the Soviet Government is truly historical. If the other nuclear powers followed the noble example of the Soviet Union, the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind would be removed.

Washington, however, responded negatively to the Soviet initiative. The U.S. military doctrine is actually based on the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons by the United States. The Reagan administration's decision to withdraw from the talks on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is fresh evidence of Washington's striving to build up its nuclear arsenals.

This is a cynical challenge to the world public, striving for a freeze on nuclear arsenals and for the complete termination of nuclear weapons tests.

No other week of action for banning nuclear weapons and expressing solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings began against the background of such a powerful upsurge of the anti-war movement. This upsurge is illustrated, in particular, by many peace marches taking place in Europe and other parts of the world. One of these days the twelve columns of the Japanese public, united by their desire to prevent a repetition of the tragedy which took place 37 years ago, will reach Hiroshima. They are bound to achieve their goal because the threat of nuclear devastation does exist.

Addressing a commission of the upper chamber of the Japanese parliament on Wednesday, Soichiro Ito, director of the Japanese National Defence Agency, said that the United States could use nuclear weapons independently, without asking Japan's consent, under the pretext of "defending Japan". This is what the "alliance" with the United States augurs for Japan.

Marking another anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, wiped out by the American atomic bomb the peoples are resolved to carry out vigorous activities to have nuclear weapons outlawed.

MATVEYEV DISCUSSES PEACE MARCH, DISARMAMENT

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "The Main Guideline Is Detente"]

[Text] Profound concern at the threat of war and unflinching faith in the possibility of a better future -- for all the diversity of the subjects and issues which arose during our people's talks with the participants of the Peace March-82 from Scandinavia who were in our country it was these feelings which made themselves felt most perceptibly.

On its own, alarm in connection with the threat looming over mankind is not enough to impart to the public movement the dynamism which can effectively influence the instigators and bigwigs of the arms race entrenched in their comfortable deeply echeloned redoubts. Firm faith is also needed in man's possibility of averting nuclear catastrophe, faith which does not slacken in the face of what seem to be the most unfavorable events and facts.

In the time which has elapsed since the first Peace March from Copenhagen to Paris in the summer of 1981 the world situation has not improved. Mountains of stockpiled weapons have risen still higher. In a number of regions -- from the South Atlantic to the Near East -- the use of crude force has led to bloodshed. The NATO militarist complex headed by its U.S. chiefs has blocked the taking of the decisions expected from the world forum on disarmament -- the second UN General Assembly special session toward which the thoughts of the international public and the peace-loving states were turned. The procedure for holding the session was such that just one voice "against" was enough to formally defer the recommendations based on the will of the overwhelming majority of delegations of the UN countries. Indeed, even with different rules the headstrong militarist circles would in any event obviously have avoided disarmament commitments. After all, they sabotaged the fulfillment of the detailed recommendations on this problem adopted by the previous UN General Assembly special session.

The question "What next?" is now particularly pressing. This question is being debated in circles of the foreign public where, as London's THE TIMES, for instance, noted, views vary from "eternal hope to despair...."

Meeting with activists of the Soviet peace foundation on 23 July, members of the Peace March-82 group from Norway spoke of the importance of trust between states and between people as an important condition for approaching disarmament. They noted with regret that confidence-building as a practical guideline has come no closer as a result of recent events, but has receded. All that sounded reasonable. But here is what the Soviet participants in the meeting focused on. Much of what the Norwegians said seemed abstract and vague. What is the matter? Who is responsible for the tense situation prevailing in the world? When we put the question in this way our guests' views differed. Some advocated "sharing responsibility equally" and forgetting the past in the shape of the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Others, on the contrary, pointed to the need for the clear definition of the circles which are erecting obstacles on the path of disarmament.

Dyakonov, a Moscow plant worker, said that for him, having lost relatives in the war against the fascist invaders, the war was unforgettable and his memory of it is a source of determination to prevent a new, even more terrible, military catastrophe.

We speak of the past for the sake of the future. It was not our country which produced the first atom bomb. The Soviet Union, in contrast to the United States, has never used nuclear weapons. And we have embarked on an initiative of historic significance: Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session states our unilateral undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

These actions inspire us peace champions most of all with hope for the future! This was stated at the above-mentioned meeting by an elderly Norwegian woman and she was unanimously supported by her comrades. On whom, you ask, should moral and political pressure be brought to bear to promote the cause of disarmament? To do this with respect to our country means knocking at an open door. Our state and the party are with those who demand the curbing of the arms race, whose initiators are well known. We know where they come from.

Many political observers in the West point to the pathological obsession of U.S. leading figures with anti-Sovietism. This was manifested in the speech delivered in the United Nations by the head of the U.S. administration with his "passion" for less than original schemes for "campaigns" against socialism. But that is not yet the whole truth. Washington's course toward confrontation along all lines, including military confrontation, with the world of socialism is at the same time a policy of fierce resistance to any steps, even the smallest, in the sphere of disarmament. This policy is a direct challenge to its own people and to the peoples of other countries.

How did the U.S. militarist circles respond to the appeals of hundreds of millions of people to curb the arms race addressed to the UN forum on disarmament? By cynical statements of their reluctance to carry through even those talks in which matters had advanced to specific accords corresponding to the fundamental interests of world security. Such, for instance, is Washington's decision not to resume talks on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests -- one of many such steps by the Reagan administration.

And what about the question of greatest concern to the world community: the aversion of the threat of nuclear war? It has stood and will continue to stand at the center of disarmament debates at the UN forum and the center of international life, becoming even more acute and pressing. Now, in the light of the results of the assembly special session even the people most far-removed from "big politics" are seeing -- they cannot fail to see -- who it is who is threatening mankind, who is clinging to the insane and suicidal concept of a "first nuclear strike" and who is embarking on bold positive decisions for the exclusion from the practice of international relations of everything creating a threat to life on our planet.

Today the initiators of the frenzied arms race and of its dissemination to all spheres, including space, the unbridled advocates of the atom bomb are more isolated than ever in the eyes of world public opinion. This is an undoubted fact, and its action will be long-term and profound in its political consequences, on the scale of the entire planet. In that sense the recent second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was an important factor mobilizing the peoples to the development of movements against the danger of war.

Demands that other nuclear powers should follow the Soviet Union and adopt pledges renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons have become the peace champions' watchword. The fierce resistance offered to these demands by the NATO strategists is a graphic indication of their aggressive premises and their fear that, following the unprecedented boost to the peace champions' struggle, matters may reach the point of specific measures to curb the nuclear arms race.

L.I. Brezhnev's message says: "The Soviet Union undertakes to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, convinced of the force of common sense and with faith in man's possibility of avoiding self-extermination and safeguarding peace and progress for the present and future generations."

In viewing the prospects of the cause of disarmament, we must dwell on the role of the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement which have become factors of great importance.

At their forums these countries have frequently spoken loudly of the perniciousness of the arms race for their vital interests. They warmly supported the initiative of the Soviet Union which suggested reducing the military expenditure of the major states by 10 percent so that some of the funds released could go to satisfy the needs of the developing countries. At the General Assembly special session on disarmament, too, the positions of these countries and of the socialist states on virtually all key questions were close or identical.

This applies primarily to the question of eliminating the nuclear threat. Seeking to make their contribution to the solution of this question, India, Mexico and other countries made proposals at the assembly session for freezing nuclear arsenals. The Mexican delegate also urged that special efforts be made to prompt the United States, Britain and France to undertake to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The voices of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the United Nations are becoming increasingly important and authoritative and the opponents of detente must take them into account. Naturally a serious struggle cannot be avoided here. The lessons of the recent UN General Assembly special session confirm this with new force.

We must also consider one more increasingly important factor. The economy and finances of even a very rich capitalist power like the United States are beginning to misfire under the burden of the arms race. This is noted with increasing alarm by influential economists in the United States and representatives of the business world. A former top executive of IBM who was once ambassador to our country, Thomas Watson, recently made a curious admission. Speaking in Boston, he said that the United States on at least three occasions had had the opportunity to conclude treaties with the Soviet Union which would have slowed down the tempo of the arms race. "But our technical potential and the military-industrial complex to which I have undoubtedly belonged for most of my life," T. Watson said, "are constantly pushing us (Americans) to continue steadily to develop our technology" -- the arms technology.

When some of the bigwigs of military business start talking like that it means that in this arms citadel something is changing despite the Pentagon chiefs' constant calls of "Don't spare the dollars for the bombs!"

And last but not least I should like to mention in connection with the prospects of the struggle for the cause of disarmament the peace-loving, enterprising policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It has exerted and is continuing to exert growing influence on the course of events even under the most complex, difficult conditions. That is what enrages the aggressive circles of imperialism which are trying to present the peace-loving course's effectiveness and efficacy as a "threat to the West." The aggressive circles would like to depict the objective changes in the world's social and political countenance as the result of some "perfidious machinations" by our country and all the forces of progress and national liberation. It is from these farfetched positions that the extreme right wing of the U.S. ruling class is now mobilizing all means -- from "psychological warfare" to the neutron bomb, taking up arms primarily against the Soviet Union. But not only against it. Many other countries are also targets. Matters have reached the point where even the United States' partners which do not share in Washington's bellicose hullabaloo are becoming the targets for flagrant transatlantic pressure.

In this orgy, what occasion do the initiators of this course have to think about disarmament! The U.S. delegation to the General Assembly special session objected even to enshrining in the final document a mention of the public as a force interested in disarmament and seeking progress in this sphere. A pathological fear!

Disarmament has been and remains the main guideline for those who treasure the paramount human right -- the right to a peaceful life.

PARTICIPANTS IN PEACE MARCH GIVE MOTIVES

PM0513S3 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 31 signed to press 29 Jul 82 p 7

[G. Fedoseyev "Reportage of the Week": "Together Against the Common Threat"]

[Excerpts] Moscow and Muscovites always cordially welcome guests from all over the world who come with an open soul and pure heart. Nonetheless, I would make so bold as to claim that the capital's residents gave a particularly warm and cordial reception to this group of foreign guests, small by comparison with many others -- the 300 or so participants of Peace March-82 from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. When, after a short rally in the square in front of the Rizhskiy station, the procession set off for the Kosmos Hotel, I could not help thinking: There is something symbolic about this -- fighters for peace walking down Peace Avenue toward the majestic monument in honor of the first peaceful conquerors of the universe. As it moved along the column was swelled by Muscovites and guests of the city, and the people standing on both sides of the broad avenue warmly and cordially greeted them.

"Peace! Friendship! No to nuclear weapons! No to war! Thanks for coming! Well done!" were the greetings addressed to the Scandinavian peace supporters.

A Living Thread Linking People

What aims did the organizers of and participants in Peace March-82 set themselves? This question is probably best answered by the leaflet they published, which says: "Peace March-82 from Copenhagen to Paris has linked people like a living thread in joint action against nuclear weapons.

"We people supporting or taking part in Peace March-82 want to extend this threat further -- to people living in the East -- in order to demonstrate with them against weapons of mass destruction: nuclear weapons.

"Peace March-82 is supported and organized by people of different origins and different views on the most important political and moral issues. In holding Peace March-82 we want to set these disagreements aside in order to demonstrate together against the common threat -- the threat of the annihilation of the world in a nuclear war....

"Peace March-82 is an expression of public protest at nuclear weapons and the arms race. It is a contribution by ordinary people to the struggle for detente and peace among the peoples.

"We are supporting Peace March-82 and taking part in it so that people can reach out to one another irrespective of geographical, social and ideological differences.

"We are doing this to show that peoples in West and East can act together to resolve the most important task: preventing mankind from perishing in a nuclear war...."

These goals of the Scandinavian peace supporters met with widespread support. The Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN published the remarks made by several participants on the eve of the Peace March. Working person Trine Eklund of Oslo: "I'm going to Minsk because I hate nuclear weapons and I'm convinced mankind can do fine without them. I see the Peace March as a specific contribution to the common struggle for peace and I hope it will influence politicians and make them heed our voice."

Sisters Astrid and Vivi Ringstad from the Norwegian town of Gjovik: "We're taking part in the march in order to meet and talk with ordinary Soviet people. People just like us live 'over there' and we have a great deal in common with them. We're sure this march will strengthen peace forces in East and West."

Meetings, Conversations, Discussions

The days the participants in Peace March-82 spent in Moscow were very busy, which was in line with their wishes: the greatest possible number of meetings, contacts and conversations with the widest possible range of people. And the organizations that hosted them, especially the Soviet and the Moscow Committees for the Defense of Peace, did everything to this end. Visits to various enterprises in the capital, meetings and debates in public organs, a mass meeting at the exhibition of national economic achievements, the procession to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the trip to Zagorsk.... They all contributed to the broad contacts the participants in the Peace March had with Soviet people -- from academicians and prominent public figures to devout old women at the prayers for peace in the Troitse-Sergiyeva monastery.

The Finn Marja-Leena Kanerva is an accountant by profession, and by vocation a public figure and active member of the Finnish Peace Supporters organization in her home town of Tampere. One of the organization's major actions recently was the collection of signatures for the appeal on transforming the north into a nuclear-free zone.

"Many of our activists pledged to collect a certain number of signatures," Marja-Leena says. "An acquaintance of mine, a 70-year old pensioner, on his own collected over 10,000 from passers-by on the streets of Tampere."

"We participants in the march have been given an exceptionally warm, cordial and simply magnificent reception in your country," Marja-Leena said, ending our conversation. "Soviet people supported our slogans and displayed sincere concern for the fate of peace. I want to note that this reception was no surprise to me after several visits to your country before. I think I know Soviet people and their true love of peace pretty well. After all, friendly and trusting relations have long existed between our countries. And if I were to be asked, as in the well-known song, 'Do the Russians Want War?' my reply would be: 'No!' I want the participants in Peace March-82 from the other Nordic countries also to realize this and to be able to say on their return home that mutual understanding and trust between states with different social systems are a real possibility."

On the way back, nearing Moscow, I found myself next to a young red-bearded Swede dressed in faded denim. He was Tomas Pettersson, an engineer from Stockholm. He said he was part of one of the oldest and biggest Swedish organizations of fighters for peace which has 12,000 members. He was very happy to have taken part in the march.

"I've met a lot of well-intentioned people here and I think I've got a pretty full impression of life in the Soviet Union," Tomas said. "I think this march is only a stage in our common great work for the good of peace. We must not stop in our struggle to strengthen peace and to oppose the nuclear arms race...."

TIKHONOV RECEIVES NONALIGNED DELEGATION 5 AUG

LD051714 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the foreign ministers' committee of the non-aligned states on the Palestinian issue including Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Minister of Cyprus Nicos Rolandes, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto; the ministers of the other member-countries of the committee were represented respectively by the Ambassador of Guyana to the USSR Philip Chan, the Ambassador of India to the USSR Vishnu Ahuja, the Ambassador of Senegal to the USSR Pascal Sane, the Ambassador of Sri Lanka to France Nadoraja Balasubramaniam, and Charge d'Affaires of Yugoslavia to the USSR Dusan Strbac.

The delegation informed about the stand of the Non-Aligned Movement in connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and the decisions passed on that issue at a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was held in Nicosia. On behalf of all non-aligned states the delegation expressed profound concern over the dangerous situation, which has emerged in the Middle East in connection with Israel's barbaric aggression, and strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, the complicity of the United States which made that aggression possible. The Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement deems it necessary to take urgent practical measures to put an end to the Israeli aggression, to stop the genocide against the Palestinian people.

The Non-Aligned Movement knows well and highly appreciates the stand of the Soviet Union, which was spelled out in the statements by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, insisting that Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people be most urgently terminated and that the aggressor troops be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon's territory.

Nikolay Tikhonov said that the events in Lebanon are in the focus of the Soviet leadership's attention, which is also seen from Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA and his message to the President of the United States. The Soviet Union firmly declares that the blockade of west Beirut be immediately lifted, the Israeli aggression terminated and its troops immediately withdrawn from Lebanon's territory.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union will further give aid and support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, all who are resisting the aggressor.

It was pointed out in the course of the meeting that Israel's attack against Lebanon, its barbaric actions against the Lebanese and Palestinians have not only sharply aggravated tensions in the Middle East, but also jeopardise international security. Responsibility for it is borne, along with Israel, also by the United States, which is giving the aggressor military assistance and providing political cover for its actions. The danger was stressed of Washington's design to deploy in Lebanon's territory "multinational forces" including American troops.

Nikolay Tikhonov specially emphasized that the Middle East problems can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. For its part the Soviet Union is doing and will continue doing everything in its power so that a just and lasting peace be established in that area. In this connection the attention of representatives of the non-aligned countries was drawn to the proposal, which was earlier put forward by the Soviet Union, on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

The importance and necessity, especially in the situation which has emerged, was stressed by cohesion and unity of actions by the Arab countries in organizing a rebuff to the Israeli aggression.

Of much significance for putting an end to the aggression is also a build-up of efforts by the Non-Aligned Movement, which, as Nikolay Tikhonov stressed, has been and remains an important factor of international relations. The participants in the meeting firmly declared for preserving Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for securing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state.

The representatives of the non-aligned states spoke highly of the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just cause of the Arab peoples upholding their legitimate rights, its resolute struggle for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Taking part in the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, was Georgiy Kornienko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

PIPELINE EQUIPMENT ROUTE ESTABLISHED IN ARCTIC

LD052328 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Moscow August 5 TASS -- A regular carriage of cargoes for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has been started via the Arctic. In the course of the current navigation season Soviet motorships have repeatedly called at the ports of the FRG and Italy, from where they delivered along the "Arctic bridge" hundreds of thousands large-diameter pipes.

Practical experience has shown that a sea lane is considerably faster and cost-saving as compared with the mixed version of carriage -- by rail and on Siberian rivers.

Participation in the implementation of the gas for pipes project is one of the most important operations of the Soviet Arctic navigation season of 1982. On its programme is also the delivery from Finland of pre-fabricated houses for those who will build and ensure operations of the international gas pipeline.

MOSCOW: NO POLITICAL PRISONERS ON PIPELINE WORK

LD060958 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 5 Aug 82

[By observer (Mikhail Dobrov)]

[Text] The United States agitators of the trade war against the Soviet Union, and to put it plainly, their few allies in Western Europe, have received surprising support. This time the support came from the International Association of Human Rights in Bonn. The target of the attack is the same as before: The gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe that is to be built in cooperation with West European firms in the FRG, France, Italy, Britain and other countries.

The so-called guardians of human rights in Bonn declare that tens of thousands of Soviet political prisoners are working in inhuman conditions at the gas pipeline construction sites. Let us imagine this shocking situation: On an area extending from the Arctic to the Carpathian Mountains, the total length of which is 5,000 km, exhausted prisoners are working in the heat of the summer and the frost of the winter. We cannot add anything to this except to mention that the picture is, of course, impressive, and adds to those everlasting allegations according to which the West strengthens the Soviet Union's economic might and ties itself to Soviet energy by participating in the construction of the gas pipeline.

The allegation is new but is as false as all the earlier ones. Can one even think that the completion of the Siberian-West European gas pipeline would be made dependent on so-called political prisoners? The work is taking place strictly according to plans. Who could believe the allegations that political prisoners have had big meetings and decided to respond to the U.S. sanctions through new achievements in work?

Central television has shown many programs describing the Soviet people's determination to build the gas pipeline according to plans. These programs were seen by tens of millions of people. Thus, who could believe that the Soviet Government told foreign consumers that they will receive the gas in accordance with the plans by relying on the reluctant work of its prisoners? Not to mention that in the Soviet Union there is not a single person who has lost his freedom for political reasons.

No sirs, defenders of human rights in Bonn, the real builders of the deal of the century are free people: building workers, engineers and scientists. They have done and will continue to do their utmost to bring Siberian gas to Europe in accordance with the timetable -- perhaps even earlier. For this they have sufficient experience in the building of long pipelines, an excellent material and technical base and the desire to develop peaceful international cooperation, our observer (Mikhail Dobrov) writes in conclusion.

U.S. DRAFT BILL ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS NOTED

LD052242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Washington: The Subcommission for International Economic Policy and Trade of the U.S. Congress has approved a draft bill aimed at revoking President Reagan's ban on the supply of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline by American companies and foreign branches and by West European firms producing such equipment under American license.

Speaking before the subcommisison, Congressman Findlay, a Republican from the State of Illinois and one of the authors of the draft bill, said that the policy of trade sanctions against the USSR and West European countries has completely failed. The administration, he said, has painted itself into a corner by crudely forcing the allies to follow the efforts to block the construction of the gas pipeline.

HELSINKI SPIRIT LIVES ON DESPITE U.S. ACTIONS

PM050919 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 3

[APN political observer Vladimir Katin article "especially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN:" "The Foundation of Detente"]

[Text] It is 7 years since the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. This anniversary is a natural reason for recalling the event itself and its present significance.

The Final Act determined for Europe three main avenues to which it has adhered throughout these years despite the cold winds blowing across the ocean. They are the strengthening of security, the expansion of businesslike cooperation and the development and increase of cultural exchange. Briefly, Helsinki marked the adoption of a long-term program of peace and cooperation among states with different social systems and the laying of a political-legal foundation for the relaxation of tension. The main task of the past 7 years has been to give the Helsinki Agreements material form and to put them into practice -- that is the task of deepening and broadening detente. What are the results in this sphere at present?

With all the difficulties now being experienced by detente in Europe, this process, in my view, represents the main guideline in the lives of all the continent's countries. I recall Brussels, Paris and Frankfurt-am-Main 25 years ago when I first had occasion to visit the West. It was a complex period of strained relations between East and West Europe. We had few contacts then and there was much unjustified suspicion of Soviet people. You see a striking picture now when flights by Aeroflot and the West European contries' national airlines daily carry thousands of tourists, businessmen, traders, artists and literary people in either direction. A continuous flow of goods travels the highways and main waterways and railroads; West European movies are widely shown and foreign singers, dancers and sportsmen perform in the USSR. Soviet art of all genres is becoming increasingly well known in the West.

No one is surprised any more to hear Russian spoken on the Champs Elysees or on Brussel's Grand-Place just as it has now long been the case that Soviet people no longer turn around in the street if they hear conversations in English, French or German.

Such are the real, concrete manifestations of the phenomenon that we briefly called detente. During the time of detente people in both Eastern and Western Europe have begun to live more interesting lives, to put it simply. All kinds of exchanges have increased considerably: It is much easier than before for foreigners to visit the RSFSR, Central Asia or the Caucasus, for example, or for Soviet tourists to visit Venice, Waterloo or Madrid. All of this put together -- trips and personal contacts, mutual familiarization with each other's way of life and thought, and reliable economic cooperation -- has gradually created a living fabric of definite trust between Eastern and Western Europe.

West Europeans who visit East European countries form in their consciousness their own inner conviction that people there do not want war and that they are absorbed in peaceful labor and the solution of their own considerable economic problem. In my view this factor -- the factor of personal evidence -- has played a considerable role in the rapprochement between Eastern and Western Europe. Of course, the roots or sources of this trust originate in the sphere of political cooperation, which thawed the ice of the cold war. And undoubtedly the warming up of the general political climate on the continent occurred thanks to the Helsinki Agreements.

These are the positive results of the process of the relaxation of tension which is alive even now but which has nevertheless slowed down perceptibly. How can this be explained? When the socialist countries' initiatives went a step further and proposed that detente in Europe be supplemented by military detente, the military-industrial complex in the West and the United States began actively countering this. This explains in particular the fact that no results have been obtained in 18 months' work at the Madrid meeting. And the main thing for which we are striving at this meeting is to obtain the convening of a conference on military detente in Europe. However, the United States and its allies are avoiding this in every way while the arms race, instead of stopping, is gathering increasing momentum.

On the eve of the anniversary of the Helsinki Conference I should like to recall another point. A specific agreement was reached at that time on "expanding trade on the broadest possible multilateral plane." The socialist and West European countries are implementing this, developing their cooperation in the trade and economic sphere in all directions. However, the United States, on the contrary, is opposing this, thus putting itself in the position of a malicious violator of the Helsinki Agreements. Yet it is clearly recorded in the Final Act that energy resources, particularly oil, natural gas and coal, are suitable spheres for strengthening long-term economic cooperation. This document was signed by a U.S. president and the incumbent administration should show greater respect for its international commitments which are applicable now and will remain so for posterity. By opposing the "gas for pipes" deal the United States is openly violating the Final Act's provisions.

Launching a trade war against both the socialist countries and its European allies and Japan, the United States is effectively proceeding to disrupt the whole trade and economic system now prevailing in the world. This is no longer a war against individual states but against all who do not intend to dance to the U.S. tune.

However, it is already clear that Western Europe will receive Soviet gas, the USSR will receive its gas pipeline and the United States will lose both on the material and the political plane. Thus despite Washington's sabotage, the Helsinki spirit lives on and Europe is proceeding along the road that it chose 7 years ago.

U.S., UK, OTHERS TRYING TO OBSTRUCT FINAL ACT

LD051116 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Aug 82

[By political observer Vladimir Larin]

[Text] Seven years ago in August people all over the world learned with interest and hope of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The act has been drawn up by representatives of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada that had had been working jointly on the problems of European security and cooperation. The authoritative document signed in Helsinki at summit level thus embodied the will of a vast international community which, by so doing, clearly charted its course into the future. This was to be a course of security and cooperation.

The events of the 7 years since then have confirmed that this is the only road possible. Any departure from it in our nuclear age is fraught with grave consequences, if not disasters. No small efforts have been made in recent years to assure us that the relations between the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada should develop as charted collectively by those 35 nations. Europe is at peace, that's the main thing. East and West continue their political dialogue in the hope of reducing tensions, scaling down the level of military confrontation and strengthening mutual understanding and trust.

The trend to expand trade, economic, scientific and technical exchanges continues. This is evident if only from the vigorous rebuffs that a number of countries have given to Washington's attempts to restrict West European trade with the Soviet Union in connection with the project to pipe Siberian gas to Western Europe.

Here in the Soviet Union we consider this has by no means exhausted the potential for relaxation and peaceful constructive cooperation built into the Final Act. What are needed are vigorous efforts by states individually and collectively for further progress along the route charted in Helsinki 7 years ago. The Soviet Union is prepared to make such efforts and in its practical activities it is scrupulously continuing the work begun at Helsinki, the more so since this work is fully in keeping with the overall trend of Soviet foreign policy.

At the meeting of the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev with President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia in the Crimea last week, it was stated that European and world developments have by no means invalidated the results of the Helsinki meeting. On the contrary, the more complex international conditions become the more important are the provisions of the Final Act. That is the Soviet attitude to continuing the Helsinki process. Fully in accordance with this is the Soviet delegation's brief at the Madrid meeting, whose successful conclusion we associate with decisions to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The fact that the Final Act, as an expression of the political will of a large group of countries active in the international community, has so far failed to produce the proper result is something we attribute, above all, to the obstructionist policy of the United States and its West European allies. They are to blame for the aggravated security situation and for the disruption of trade and economic links.

The paradox of the situation is the fact that further progress towards security and cooperation on the basis of the Final Act, too, is actually being hindered by a small group true to a group with far-reaching powers and commanding a powerful economic and military potential. This is a group expressing the interests of the far right, the extremist section of the ruling circles in capitalist society today. The right wing of the Republican Party in the United States and of the Conservatives in Britain, the trend imposed upon international relations by Washington and London is entirely at variance with the thinking of many political leaders, businessmen and broad sections of the poeple even in the United States and Western Europe.

What is at fault, therefore, is not the Final Act. It is a disregard for its provisions by those political circles in the West who are trying to push the world into the abyss of military confrontation. The responsibility for trying to cancel the Final Act thus rests squarely with the Washington administration and some of its West European supporters in London, too.

PRAVDA CARRIES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO UNESCO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July publishes on page 1 L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UNESCO conference in Mexico City. It has been compared to the item entitled "Brezhnev Sends Message to UNESCO Conference" that was published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted.

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout.

PRAVDA publishes a different opening paragraph that reads: "To the participants in the second world UNESCO conference on cultural policy:

"I cordially welcome the participants in the second world UNESCO conference on policy in the field of culture."

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: "...to share generously with everyone the experience accumulated..." [adding "with everyone"]

At the end of the article, PRAVDA supplies a signature that reads: [Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA REVIEWS 25-YEAR HISTORY, TASKS OF IAEA

PM051421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy: "Making Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy"]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] -- a specialized scientific and technical organization in the UN system -- has been in existence 25 years. This intergovernmental organization is called upon, as provided for in its charter, to seek to achieve the more extensive utilization of atomic energy, to maintain peace and the health and well-being of mankind. Over the years the agency has become the recognized center for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and has made an important contribution to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons over the planet.

The world community's path to that goal was not an easy one. The history of the IAEA's creation reflected in full the whole complexity of the political situation and of international relations at that time. Mankind had learned of the colossal destructive power of the atom through the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The cruel and totally unjustified violence against the peaceful inhabitants of the two Japanese cities showed what a monstrous danger was posed by nuclear energy when turned into a very dangerous weapon in the hands of imperialist adventurers and the military.

Following Leninist foreign policy principles, since the first days that nuclear weapons appeared our country has waged a vigorous struggle for their total prohibition and liquidation. During the first postwar years the Soviet Union submitted a number of specific proposals to the United Nations whose adoption would have made it possible to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear war and, at the same time, would have created favorable conditions for the extensive utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

However, the United States not only did not support the Soviet proposals but, on the contrary, constantly increasing military production, sought to use its temporary advantage in nuclear weapons as a means of exerting pressure in resolving international questions, particularly in relations with the USSR. Under those conditions our country took the necessary measures to ensure its security and in 1949 wiped out the American monopoly in nuclear weapons. But that did not alter the Soviet Union's attitude to the problem of nuclear arms. A TASS report of 25 September 1949 on an atomic explosion in the USSR emphasized that our country, despite its having atomic weapons, adhered and intended to continue to adhere to the position of an unconditional ban on the use of those weapons.

In 1953 the Soviet Government declared: "As for the Soviet Union, its position is perfectly clear. It advocates turning this great discovery of the human intellect not against civilization but toward its all-around progress, not toward the mass extermination of people but toward peaceful needs, toward ensuring to the utmost the enhancement of the population's well-being...."

The statements were backed up by concrete practical deeds. The world's first atomic power station was commissioned in our country in July 1954. Here the Soviet Union demonstrated its readiness to share its knowledge and experience in this sphere with other countries, making available the information that it had at the first UN international conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, that was held in Geneva 1 year later. The world's first multinational atomic research center -- the United Nuclear Research Institute -- was set up in the USSR 2 years later and subsequently became one of the world's leading scientific establishments.

Gradually more and more countries began associating plans for their economic and social development with atomic energy. The task of organizing cooperation and creating a corresponding international organization in this sphere was becoming increasingly acute.

Seeking to give an exclusively peaceful direction to this cooperation, the Soviet Union and other countries took an active part in drafting the IAEA Charter. It was the author of a number of important provisions, in particular, linking the agency's role with the United Nations' overall responsibility for preventing the use of atomic energy for military purposes and providing for the agency to monitor the use of fissionable materials with a view to preventing their military utilization.

The Soviet Union was the first of the great powers to ratify the IAEA Charter. The Charter came into force 29 July 1957. Some 111 states are now members of the agency.

During the first years of the IAEA's existence, the opinion was widespread that a shortage of fissionable materials would be felt in the world for a long time. Therefore many people saw it as the agency's chief task to distribute fissionable materials among countries. But the groundlessness of those fears soon came to light and the IAEA's activities were concentrated on giving technical assistance to developing states, training national cadres, exchanging information and monitoring the use of nuclear materials.

The growing scale of aid to developing countries is evident from the following fact: During the first decade, the IAEA sent approximately 900 experts to 44 countries, while in 1981 alone 460 experts were working in 53 countries, and 1,200 grant-aided students and students on various training courses received instruction. At first the main direction of technical aid was the use of isotopes in medicine, industry, hydrology and agriculture. This direction is still important today, but the emphasis in technical aid, as well as in all the IAEA's activities, has begun to shift increasingly to the sphere of nuclear power generation. A natural trend! Nuclear power generation is shaping up today as a major sector of energy production. The need to resolve a number of important problems arises here: problems such as the effect on the environment, nuclear safety, the burial of waste, the choice of optimum fuel cycles, the working of atomic power stations in energy systems and others. Some of them must be resolved through the collective efforts of many countries, and the agency has been allocated an organizing role in this direction.

The gathering and dissemination of scientific and technical information is an important direction of IAEA activity. The only international information system of its kind, which covers practically the entire world fund of materials on atomic science and technology, has now been operating for many years. Every year the agency organizes scientific conferences, symposiums, seminars, various courses and working groups to exchange information and to study both long-term problems of the development of atomic science and technology and specific questions of nuclear technology. The Soviet Union takes a very active part in such measures.

A very important direction in IAEA activity is the exercising of control (guarantees) with regard to the use of nuclear materials and equipment. This activity has undergone considerable changes in its development.

At the first stage of the agency's existence, control was exercised only over materials and equipment obtained by countries through the agency. At the same time materials and equipment produced by countries with their own resources or obtained by them from states which did not demand of their partners, the agency's obligatory control remained outside its control. As a result a certain area of nuclear activity, which might be directed toward military ends, remained uncontrolled. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons was being created.

But the more countries that possess nuclear weapons, the more complex it will be to reach agreement on banning them and the greater will be the likelihood of a nuclear war breaking out with its catastrophic consequences. It was understanding of this truth that made the majority of the world community prepared to cooperate in the search for ways to prevent nuclear weapons from appearing in new countries.

The outcome of that search was very weighty: In March 1972 the nuclear nonproliferation treaty came into force. The IAEA was entrusted with monitoring the nonnuclear countries' observance of the pledges which they adopted under the treaty not to create or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Some 119 states are now parties to the treaty.

A further broadening of the agency's functions occured in connection with its being entrusted with monitoring the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. This document, which became widely known under the name of the "Tlateloco treaty," provides for all IAEA monitoring of the parties to it.

The agency currently monitors approximately 98 percent of nuclear installations and the majority of nuclear materials in countries which do not have nuclear weapons. All nuclear activity is under IAEA control in more than 40 of these countries.

However, the world public is concerned at the fact that in certain nonnuclear countries a section of nuclear installations and materials remains outside IAEA control. This applies especially to Israel and the Republic of South Africa -- countries pursuing an aggressive, expansionist foreign policy. Not a party to the nonproliferation treaty and brazenly stating its nuclear ambitions, in 1981 Tel Aviv carried out an unprovoked attack on an atomic research center in Iraq -- a country subscribing to the nonproliferation treaty and strictly observing all its terms. It tried to substantiate its act of piracy by citing the allegedly inadequate effectiveness and reliability of IAEA control. The world community decisively rejected such tricks by the Israeli military. Speeches by many countries' representatives at the IAEA and the United Nations convincingly showed that Tel Avis's actions were in no way connected with the effectiveness of international control.

The system of control exercised by the IAEA is called, not without reason, a unique phenomenon. For the first time agreement was reached on international control on the territories of a wide range of sovereign states -- which proves incontestably that, given good will, it is also possible to reach agreement on control in other spheres of arms limitation and disarmament and to ensure the world community's confidence that countries will observe the pledges that they have adopted.

The system of IAEA control is founded on a proven legal-organizational and modern scientific and technical basis. An international control apparatus has been set up and is functioning successfully, procedures and methods have been drawn up to monitor the main installations of the nuclear fuel cycle, extensive use is made of modern measures apparatus and facilities for the machine processing of data. At the same time it should be pointed out that there is still both great potential and the need to further improve the IAEA's monitoring work and to enhance its effectiveness.

Our country attaches great signifiance to further developing the existing system of control. The necessary research and development is being carried out in the Soviet Union, and there is regular instruction of IAEA inspectors and personnel of national systems for the registration and control of nuclear materials.

The Soviet Union also supports other measures being implemented by the agency for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Of special significance among these are organizational and technical measures for the internationalization of individual elements of the nuclear fuel cycle. These include the proposed creation of regional centers of the nuclear fuel cycle. The successful conclusion of the work being carried out under IAEA auspices to formulate the legal and organizational bases of a system of international storage of spent reactor fuel would be of obvious benefit in strengthening trust among countries and creating favorable conditions for the development of cooperation among them.

The IAEA fulfills great and responsible tasks. These tasks will increase as atomic science and technology develop and their practical utilization further expands. The IAEA's activity over a quarter century -- activity which has, on the whole, been successful -- enables us to hope that the agency will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of international cooperation and the cause of ensuring confidence and security on the planet.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD052256 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 5 Aug 82

["Washington's Hypocritical Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- "Washington's stake on military superiority which means a stiff confrontation with the Soviet Union caused so negative a reaction in the West, including the United States, that the Americans cannot avoid taking it into consideration," IZVESTIYA writes today. "Hence the hypocrisy, maneuvering, awkward ruses with the aim of ensuring the supremacy by hook or by crook."

The United States' relations with its allies are embued with hypocrisy, too, the newspaper writes. It recalls that early this summer Reagan was touring Western Europe and that U.S. propaganda was presenting this tour as a "triumph of Atlantic solidarity." "Then the President got back home and to the accompaniment of the same talk of solidarity Western Europe was given several heavy smacks. Reagan's sanctions aimed at disrupting the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to Western Europe actually mean a crude and brazen interference of the United States in internal affairs of big European powers."

"On the whole, it is now difficult to do business with the Americans," IZVESTIYA writes. "They are dodging, resorting to subterfuges, are saying one thing and doing another. They show a lot of ambition and conceit but little responsibility. But what can be done about this? Partners are not chosen, they are given by destiny, by history and we have to talk with them, to conduct negotiations."

Touching upon optimistic pronouncements connected with the fact that George Shultz joined the U.S. administration, the newspaper writes: "Most likely, there will be no marked changes for the better in Washington's policy. Under the present U.S. leadership it will remain a destabilizing factor in international relations. This will complicate and delay the solution of many vital problems. Meanwhile, there exist quite real possibilities to curb, to reduce, Washington's negative impact on world affairs. And it is not only the Soviet Union that is interested in this."

U.S. ADMINISTRATION ESCALATING 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR'

LD051312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. International Communication Agency, which includes the Voice of America, has sent a document to the White House containing a request for $300 billion to modernize this radio station.

In reporting this, notes Vadim Biryukov, international affairs journalist, the informed Washington POST newspaper gives a detailed list of various measures which, according to a White House Plan, could breathe new life into the work of this mouthpiece of radio slander. They concern the construction of new powerful transmitters at old stations and the erection of transmitting stations in fresh parts of the world.

The course toward escalating an ideological war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as the developing states, was taken by Washington as soon as the Republican administration took office. During the implementation of this course appropriations to various bodies of U.S. propaganda have been considerably increased. At the Voice of America radio station, in particular, a staff of employees has been scattered who speak the languages of the peoples of the USSR. To wage propaganda about the Soviet Union a major branch of the radio station is planned for the territory of Egypt. Radio transmitters in Tangiers and Munich, which wage a slander campaign against the Soviet Union as well as Asian and African countries, are to be considerably renovated.

It should be noted that this intensification of subversive activity against the developing countries is a new component in the tactics of the U.S. poisoners of the ether which has been particularly clearly evident under the Reagan administration. The militarists from Washington are striving to justify their antipopular course [words indistinct] to push mankind into a nuclear conflict. At the same time, the defilers of the ether from the United States are pouring out floods of slander and lies on the socialist countries. The dirty activities of the Western propagandists run deeply counter to the obligations undertaken by the United States 7 years ago at the All-European Conference in Helsinki and run counter to the interests of strengthening peace and detente.

PROBLEMS OF U.S. POOR MORE ACUTE UNDER REAGAN

LD051126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Talk by G.A. Shishkin, deputy general director of TASS, entitled "The Other America -- Life Below the Poverty Level"]

[Text] The subject of our talks today is the Other America, not the America of which an embroidered picture is impressed on the world by bourgeois propaganda, but the America of tens of millions of people living in poverty and squalor. The Other America is the name given to his country by well-known U.S. Democrat and socialist Michael Harrington, who wrote a book of that title in 1963.

One of the results of Harrington's exposure of the reverse side of the coin of American way of life was a demagogic attempt by President Johnson, who had just arrived in the White House, to act the role of defender of the oppressed and deprived. Declaring in Washington his intention to start a war against poverty, Johnson made a hasty tour of five states which lasted only 15 hours. But even that short time proved sufficient for a shocked America to become acquainted through the television screen with poverty in its ugliest form: Americans saw it in the desperation of unemployed miners in West Virginia; they saw it in the suffering of the sick and of starving children in east Kentucky.

What has changed in the 18 years since then? What has been done for Americans living below the bread lines? As shown by implacable statistics and authoritative studies, the state of poverty in the United States has not improved in the slightest during that time, but on the contrary has worsened. To begin with, even according to estimates of the U.S. bourgeois press, of every dollar spent on the war against poverty declared by President Johnson not more than 10 cents went directly to the poor; the rest was stolen and pilfered by those with power. As a result the poor of America, not only remained but were even poorer. Officially 14 percent of Americans have incomes on or below the poverty level, and U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine admits that there are now more of them than in 1964.

Under the Reagan administration even demagogic talk about a war aginst poverty has gone into oblivion. Reagan himself has said he is implementing a complete turnaround in the country's domestic policy. Washington has brushed off like an annoying fly even the slogans proclaimed by various presidents, such as the "New Deal," the "Square Deal," "New Horizons," "the Great Society" and so on. Stockman, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, explained on this score that "we cannot finance the Great Society," and that significant elements of the program will have to be ditched. Not without grounds, the managing director of an Atlanta-based southern regional charity, (?Sweet), says that President Reagan has turned the war against poverty into a war against the poor.

The attack on U.S. working people broadly developed by the Reagan administration has been reflected in the striving of U.S. monopolies to put the burden of a profound recession in output, which has gripped not only the United States but the other developed capitalist countries, onto their shoulders.

On the one hand, U.S. capitalism is seeking a solution for the most acute contradictions tearing it apart in various kinds of adventures in the world arena. This is the aim of the arms race jacked up to an unprecedented scale by Washington, which is financed by reductions in funding for the social program under the slogan "More guns, less butter."

On the other hand U.S. monopolies are making use of the growth of the army of poor and unemployed for making labor more intensive, for stepping up exploitation of those who are in work. In the last few years, and especially with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, so-called sweatshops have again appeared in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other big towns; these were the distinctive feature of totally unrestrained capitalism in the last century. In these workshops the primitive and cruelest forms of exploitation from the 19th century, long since banned even by U.S. legislation, have been revived. In New York, for example, there are thousands of such workshops, and during my stay there, I visited several of them. As a rule they are located in cellars or semi-cellars, in back alleys or deserted garages. They have no windows or ventilation and in summer it is so hot and stuffy that it is difficult to breathe. The workers in these sweatshops receive no more than a third of the wages established by trade unions. Moreoever, following 9 or 10 hours exhausting labor in the workshop they generally take work home and do another 5 or 6 hours, getting their children to help.

Despite the fact that U.S. monopolies have long since subordinated the leadership of U.S. trade unions to their influence, they are not giving up direct repression of any kind of trade union activity. The U.S. dominating class has its own traditions in this sphere. For example, U.S. workers have still not forgotten how in 1904 striking miners were thrown out of their houses which belonged to their employer John Rockefeller. Together with their families they were forced to live in tents, but they were not left in peace there either. One far from fine night, ruffians hired by Rockefeller and soldiers of the National Guard poured fuel over the camp and set fire to it. There was panic; the besieged people tried to run away, and the Rockefeller thugs and the soldiers shot at them with machine guns. Many women and children were killed. This episode went down in history as the (Ludlow) slaughter.

A whole army of special consultants and legal firms has been formed in the United States for the fight against the trade unions, specializing in undermining the trade union movement. The annual turnover of this growing sphere of services now amounts to over $1.5 billion. Appropriate advice on how to deal with awkward trade union figures and whole trade unions is published. Thus for, example, Charles Hughes wrote a book "How To Make Trade Unions Unnecessary." A set of directions on the subject has been published called "the process of eliminating trade unions." The capitalists' ideal is dumb robots, robot machines and robot people. It is not for nothing that everything possible is being done in the United States at the moment to squeeze workers out of the sphere of material production. Many firms specializing in this wage their campaigns with advertising slogans such as "if you want workers prepared to do all they can to increase your productivity, ready to work day and night, without holidays and sick notes -- we are at your service."

All this is leading to a steadfast fall in real wages of U.S. working people, and not only those living below the poverty level. Here, for example, is what is said on this subject by chairman of the Trade Union of Mechanics and Workers' of the Aerospace Industry: Average family income and workers' average hourly pay are constantly falling behind the rise of prices. Hence in real terms the income of working people is around the same level as 1962. In the same 20 years, incomes from dividends have risen by 126 percent; post-tax profits have increased by 174 percent; salaries of directors and leading staff of corporations have risen by 176 percent; and income from loan [ssudnyy] capital has increased by 217 percent.

It is clear that U.S. capitalism, as represented by the Reagan administration, is not resorting to extreme methods to resolve its organically inherent contradictions simply for fun: The attempts and methods of state monopoly regulation of the economy which began under President Roosevelt have been discarded by President Reagan because these methods have not, in all the decades that have passed since the 30's, been able to solve the insoluble problems and contradictions of capitalism, or save it from cyclic recessions and inflation, and ensure development without crises.

But the break with the past that Reagan has thought up, the politics and practice of totally unrestrained aggressive capitalism, is doomed to even more serious failure. More and more serious and thinking specialists both in the United States and abroad are expressing concern at the irresponsibility and adventurism of both the domestic and foreign policy of the Reagan administration. Resistance to this course is also growing, including resistance among influential ruling circles. As shown by the results of the latest public opinion poll conducted by the Harris service, 65 percent of Americans are now dissatisfied with the way Reagan is handling the country's economic problems. Even more Americans condemn Washington's adventurist foreign policy course. The most far-sighted U.S. economists are aware that the militarization of the U.S. economy, the striving for military superiority in the name of the global interests of the monopolies, the bankrupting of millions and millions of middle-American and their consignment to the poverty level can only confuse further and make more profound the truly serious problems which U.S. capitalism is currently stumbling on. Many of them shudder at the medicine prescribed by the Reagan administration. Not without reason, the Los Angeles TIMES, one of the biggest and most influential U.S. newspapers, writes with great alarm: The striving for absolute military superiority over the Russians, even if we accept that this idea has any sense, will be dreadfully expensive for us. This will cause further diversion of resources which would otherwise go to more useful ends, and will cause further falls in labor productivity and living standards in our country as compared with our trading partners, and will also increase inflation. The serious question arises: How much more can the United States spend on arms without risking plunging into an economic abyss?

The 1 and 1/2 years of the Reagan administration in the White House has not brought the resolution of the very acute problems now facing the United States a single step closer. On the contrary they have become even more confused and acute. As for the army of deprived Americans living below the poverty level, their numbers now exceed 30 million.

PRC STAND ON LEBANON CRISIS CRITICIZED

LD051320 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- "Even though Peking strives to pose as a 'true friend' of the Arabs, its stand in relations to the events in Lebanon essentially coincides with the imperialists' plans for that region," writes the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS (August 8 issue).

"Now Peking applauds the Camp David accords which lead to the split in the Arab ranks and undermine the positions of the Palestinians, then it demonstratively offers a cheque to them as 'emergency aid'. Now it 'persuades' the U.S. and Israel to settle the Palestine problem within the framework of the separate deal which promises a meagre 'autonomy' to the Palestinians, then it declares loudly that it was always for the right of the Palestinians to set up their own state," the weekly writes, analysing the hypocrisy of the Peking's policy.

The Soviet weekly draws attention to the fact that if in their first statement (June 8) they simply avoided speaking about the USA's role in these events, in their second statement (June 18) they "condemned" the U.S. only for vetoing the Security Council resolution demanding an end to Israel's aggression. Yet not a single word was said about the obvious connections between this aggression and the USA's imperialist plans for the Middle East -- to dismember Lebanon and to liquidate the Palestinian resistance forces. Instead, the Chinese leaders always indulge in making crass anti-Soviet attacks which result in glossing over the USA's actions.

"Only when Israeli aggressors had, in fact, occupied Lebanon, and the entire progressive world had clearly stated its attitude towards these events, only then, amidst its declarations of belonging to the Third World, did China feel the awkwardness of its equivocal position. Zhao Ziyang 'condemned', at long last, the U.S. 'for supporting and encouraging' Israel. However, this condemnation was expressed 'post factum', so to speak.

"The drama-filled events in Lebanon showed once again what all the Chinese leaders' serenades addressed to the Third World are really worth," writes MOSCOW NEWS in conclusion.

ZORIN SEES GROWING TENSION IN PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

LD052246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] I would like to draw our viewers' attention to a typical publication of the official Chinese press. The leading Beijing newspaper, RENMIN RIBAO, has published a long article containing something which is unusual for the Chinese press -- a fairly strong criticism of Washington's foreign policy. The article is quite contradictory and one of its points is the worn-out criticism that the Washington leadership is not sufficiently firm in its dealings with the Soviet Union. Yet, the main point of the article is not the worn-out cliche of Beijing's anti-Sovietism, but the sharp criticism directed at the entire foreign policy of the Reagan administration. Political observers think that this unusual propaganda salvo reflects the growing tension in Sino-American relations.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE HOLDS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

PM040839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] Li Hai, army, navy and air attache to the PRC Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on 30 July to mark the army's anniversary.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO MPR LEADER

LD052010 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

"Please, accept my most sincere sympathy in connection with the natural calamity which has befalled the fraternal Mongolia -- the flood in some districts of Ulaanbaatar as a result of torrential rains, which involved losses of human life.

"Please, convey my deep condolences to the bereaved families and to those affected by the flood."

JAPAN'S NORTHERN TERRITORIES MONTH VIEWED

OW060510 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The following is a report by our Tokyo correspondence Vladimir Tsvetov on the Japanese Government-designated Month for the Return of the Northern Territories, which began on 1 August:

It can hardly be called a coincidence that the so-called Month for the Return of the Northern Territories was timed with a new campaign for military spending to exceed 1 percent of the GNP. The Japanese Government understands too well that its territorial demand against the Soviet Union has no chance of success. It is merely trying to fan chauvinism and anti-Sovietism to an even higher level domestically. The Japanese Government thinks that through such a chauvinist campaign it can paralyze the people's vigilance and make it easier for the government to build Japan into a military power contrary to the Constitution.

There is another reason for the Japanese Government's anti-Soviet campaign. President Reagan is instigating his allies into anti-Soviet acts to create international tension. According to the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, quoting from a Diet testimony by the Foreign Minister Ito, President Reagan, during his talks with Prime Minister Suzuki in May 1981, made it clear that he supports Japan's territorial demands against the USSR. Meanwhile, economic and trade frictions have intensified between Japan and the United States, with the United States even using investigators for provocations against Japanese firms. This situation has prompted the Japanese Government to attempt to ease anti-Japanese feelings in the U.S. Congress and the White House by bringing up the nonexistent territorial question once again.

A KYODO report on 10 February this year said that a year after the designation of the Day of the Northern Territories, events marking the day were all but dead in Nemuro city, regarded as being the center of such events related to the territorial question. The KYODO report also referred to the prime minister's comment that the territorial question is a thorn in the flesh, terming it a cry against cold public opinion over the issue.

This correspondent visited Sarufutsu in northern Hokkaido on 18 July for the first time. Local peasants and fishermen held a service on that day at the site of a memorial tower for the crew of the ship (Rinji Iruka-Go), killed off Hokkaido in 1939. Neither village Major Katsuo Kasai, who addressed the gathering, nor a number of residents interviewed mentioned any territorial claim against the Soviet Union at all. On the contrary, they said, one after another, that they want to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people, fish together and help each other in the severe sea life. This situation indeed is what the Japanese Government calls a thorn in the flesh. It has driven the Japanese Government into the Month for the Return of the Northern Territories to fan anti-Sovietism, which has nothing to do with the majority of the Japanese people.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS JAPANESE RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PM051217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov's "International Commentary": "Tokyo's Taiwan Accent"]

[Text] According to new agency reports, a delegation of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] headed by M. Esaki, chairman of the LDP Special Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, has visited Taiwan. While on the island the Japanese parliamentarians held a number of official meetings with leaders of the Taipei administration.

The visit to Taiwan by a high-ranking LDP delegation gave rise to animated press commentaries. Despite M. Esaki's statement that the aim of the visit was only to resolve the tension in trade relations with Taiwan and that Tokyo follows the principle of "separating politics from economics" on the question of relations with Taipei, specialists stress above all the political nature of the Japanese mission, assessing it as a significant step aimed at further stepping up ties between Japanese ruling circles and the Kuomintang regime.

Conclusions of this kind appear quite justified if you look at Tokyo's stance on the question of relations with Taiwan. As is known, diplomatic relations between Japan and the PRC were normalized 10 years ago on the basis of the so-called "Japanese formula." Under this "formula" Tokyo officially declared its recognition of the Beijing Government as the sole legitimate government of China, but at the same time stipulated the preservation of ties with Taipei in the sphere of capital investments, trade, tourism, cultural exchange and so forth. Thus the formal "break" in Tokyo's relations with Taipei lay only in the transfer of the whole range of Japanese-Taiwanese ties to the category of "unofficial contacts."

This transformation had no effect on the fruitfulness of the partnership between Japan and Taiwan. Trade is developing progressively, with turnover increasing more than fivefold in recent years. Japanese capital investments in Taiwan are increasing and the number of subsidiaries of leading Japanese firms on the island is growing. Thus some 600 such enterprises operate in Taiwan today. In a word, facts indicate that ties between Tokyo and Taipei are constant and stable, exist autonomously and are not dependent on Japanese-PRC relations.

Such actions by the Japanese ruling circles led logically to Tokyo's intention to formalize officially the extensive contacts with the Taiwan administration. The trip to Taipei by the representative mission from the ruling LDP was the implementation of this intention. In this connection it is noteworthy that Tokyo's stance, based on the existence of "two Chinas," has its roots far in the past. This is indicated in particular by the formula cited in a Japanese Government white paper published in 1972: "Japan intends to continue its friendship and cooperation with the Taiwan administration.... Japan's general political course is to maintain friendly relations as far as possible with governments (Beijing and Taipei -- S.A.) belonging to different political systems." On top of all this it must be noted that Japanese political circles regard Taipei as a kind of "stabilizing factor" in the context of regional policy.

As the course of events shows, disregard for the Chinese people's interests, effective violation of the principle of national sovereignty and neglect for the norms of international law and the pursuit of selfish goals make up the imperialist powers' general line with regard to Beijing, which has to pay dearly for the tactics of "compromises" dictated by the hope of imaginary advantages from "strategic partnership" with the West. The Chinese leadership is forced to tolerate both the pro-Taiwan actions of the United States, which adopted another decision the other day on military deliveries to Taiwan, and Tokyo's Taiwan accent, which has been strengthened considerably in recent times, and also the analogous stance on the part of other imperialist countries -- some 10 Western "unofficial missions" are operating successfully in Taiwan.

IZVESTIYA MARKS END OF DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH

PM041333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Bolotin's "International Commentary": "Increasing Support"]

[Text] Two dates -- 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953 -- are separated by conflagration, bloodshed and death and the groans and tears of the Korean people. They represent 3 years of bloody war provoked by U.S. imperialists and unleashed by their South Korean puppets against the DPRK.

In Panmunjom, near Kaesong, the southernmost town in the DPRK, a little house with a dove of peace in flight depicted on its pediment is carefully preserved. The armistice agreement between North and South Korea was signed here 29 years ago. This act was in fact a forced admission of the military defeat of the U.S. aggressors and their South Korean puppets. But the defeated warmongers did not, as they say, learn from the lesson they had been taught. During the 29 years the uneasy truce has failed to develop into a lasting peace between North and South Korean antidemocratic regime which is obedient to them. And this in spite of numerous constructive proposals by the DPRK for the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference.

The presence of the 40,000-strong contingent of U.S. troops in addition to the 600,000-strong South Korean Army on the Korean Peninsula keeps alive a smoldering fire which may flare up into new war at any minute. Hundreds of U.S. nuclear-armed missiles, F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close-support fighters, 155-mm automatic howitzers and the latest types of tanks are deployed in South Korea. You do not have to be a military expert to be able to conclude that the continual buildup of the U.S. and South Korean military potential on the Korean Peninsula is increasing tension in an extensive region of the world -- the Far East.

This is why a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis is held 25 June through 27 July every year on all continents of the world. This year the solidarity month assumed a particularly broad scale. It was preceded by articles in the progressive press, symposiums and conferences in defense of the Korean people's right to a peaceful and tranquil life. Numerous meetings and gatherings of representatives of Soviet society were held and exhibitions describing the DPRK people's successes in building socialism and the fruitful cooperation between our countries were organized during the month-long campaign in the Soviet Union.

During the campaign Soviet people, working people of the other socialist countries and the progressive world public unanimously declared their ardent support for the Korean people in their legitimate desire for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula and the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis. The antipopular policy of the Seoul regime was resolutely condemned.

The now-ended traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle demonstrated once again the urgent need to ensure a lasting peace in the long suffering land of Korea.

PRAVDA LAUDS THACH ASIAN TOUR, SRV PEACE EFFORTS

LD051446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] We present a commentary from today's issue of PRAVDA called "A Peace-Loving Position." The author of the commentary, Yevgeniy Fadeyev, writes:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is continuing to take important steps directed toward ensuring peace, stability and the development of cooperation in Southeast Asia. The trip to a number of countries in the region by Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, which ended some days ago, is fresh evidence of this. The course of the meetings and talks which took place in Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand confirmed the fact that a dialogue between the countries of the region based on mutual respect and equality without any interference or diktat from outside remains the only sensible path to a solution of the existing problems.

NHAN DAN, the organ of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee, writes: The trip by the Vietnamese foreign minister, although it did not solve the existing problems, brought promising results. The fact that a tendency toward dialogue is continuing to strengthen and develop despite the (?resistence) of Beijing is a common (?resource) of the peace-loving forces in Southeast Asia. The principled, consistent foreign policy position of the SRV, the LPDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the development of the constructive initiatives set forth in the joint communique of the (?June) conference of the foreign ministers of those countries in Ho Chi Minh City evokes the unconcealed hatred of the Beijing rulers. These rulers, in a deal with the United States and reactionary circles in several ASEAN states, are continuing to whip up tension in the region attempting to undermine the tendency toward a dialogue and attempting to strengthen their own position in Southeast Asia after following the defeat of their puppets in Kampuchea. The maneuvers of Beijing, which has put together the so-called coalition government of the non-existent Democratic Kampuchea, are incapable of turning back the course of events in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has taken the path of creating a new life. They further complicate the solution of the problems which exist in the region.

Against the backdrop of the hostile action of the reactionary forces which are whipping up tension in Southeast Asia, the acts of good will of the three fraternal countries of Indochina evoke an even more positive response: the withdrawal of units of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the proposal for creating a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and the convocation of an international conference on Southeast Asia. The peace-loving, constructive position of the states of Indochina and their sincere wish to live in good neighborliness with the other countries of Southeast Asia create favorable preconditions for transforming the region into a zone of peace and stability. The trip to a number of countries of Southeast Asia by Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, has become another important landmark on the path toward a practical implementation of that peace-loving course.

DANILOV VIEWS NATO COUNCIL DOCUMENT ON POLAND

LD052318 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The contents of the declaration of the NATO Council on Poland have been published. As it was officially announced, the council discussed Polish affairs at its meeting in NATO Headquarters in Brussels. Aleksandr Danilov comments on that document:

Has anything new been said in Brussels about Poland? Has the hostile NATO attitude towards Poland been changed? Has the North Atlantic Treaty Organization relinquished its aims of undermining the position of socialist countries in the European and world arenas by taking advantage of Polish events?

All these questions can be categorically answered with one word: no. Of course, if we compare the latest declaration of the NATO Council with (?previous) documents of that bloc regarding Poland we may state that the treatment of some details has changed. For instance, they have now given up the traditional complaints about human rights being trampled underfoot in Poland; the crude swearing at the Polish leadership; and the (?speculative) reproaches to the USSR which used to be accused of interference in Polish affairs. Probably someone at NATO Headquarters had to take into account the evident fact that the situation in the Polish People's Republic is gradually returning to normal and that the bloc's hopes for turning back that process have proved to be in vain. This is why the authors of that document this time refrained from threats and crudity, assuming a patronizing attitude and trying to discover with alleged objectivity where an offense had been committed and how this could be corrected.

What arouses indignation, however, is the very fact that the leading organs of that military bloc are discussing internal problems of a country which does not belong to it and then expressing deep sympathy and proffering advice, or rather submitting demands to a sovereign state. This is a crude violation of norms of international relations, and offensive to Poland.

It is more so because the hypocritical tone of that document did not fully disguise its extremely anti-Polish contents. After all, the essence of the recommendations which the NATO politicians dare to make remains unchanged: It is a matter of freedom of action, for the enemies of socialism in Poland once more prove that the interest shown by NATO in exacerbating the political situation in the Polish People's Republic is by no means weakening. The NATO Council will carefully watch the development of events in Poland, the authors of the document state. Well, this is nothing new. It is well known, of course, that in recent years Poland has been the object of the most diligent observations by all NATO services -- both official and secret.

It is not, however, observation alone: All those services were undertaking very active attempts at guiding the development of events in Poland into a channel best suited to the political and strategic interests of that military bloc. This stance is quite logical; after all, NATO is a military-political bloc created in the cold war years. Its aggressive and hostile attitude toward socialist countries is well known. True, the present leaders of that organization prefer to stress the bloc's defensive nature, whereas their predecessors were more frank. Some, for instance former FRG Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, saw NATO's main task as rolling back communism; others, for example Franz Joseph Strauss, present leader of the West German Christian Social Unity Party, aim at removing individual East European states from the map of Europe. In other words, it was and still is a question of a revision of the results of World War II and of the state borders shaped in Europe. It is also a question of introducing a political and military diktat toward East European nations.

In the West the implementation of these goals has always been connected both with the arms race and with subversive actions against socialist states. The document published by the NATO Council in Brussels is also proof of this.

NOVOSTI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICY

LD051818 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug -- "For some time now U.S. President Ronald Reagan has aired in public his opinions on the situation in Poland with an admirable regularity," writes a political writer of the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI, Vladimir Nakaryakov in a commentary filed with PAP.

"The President has been haughtily telling the Polish Government what it should do to have it Reagan's way. He strikes with a stick of sanctions while holding out a bait carrot of 'charity' which he promises to give if the Poles 'awake' to revert to the situation in their country which had existed last December thanks to no small involvement of the West," the commentator went on.

The commentator next points to the post December 13 process of polarization among the leaders and members of Solidarnosc in Poland and to the fact that groups of members of that union who went abroad reveal their goals with almost cynical frankness. "Such groups who went to serve directly their masters from Western subversive centres have built nests for themselves in many West German cities and also in Geneva, Brussels, Paris, London and Stockholm. They openly sell out the ideals, borders of their homeland and national honour," the commentator said.

Vladimir Nakaryakov tells of a recent statement by President Reagan that America is defending the interests of the Germans who are not left alone and notes that the statement has touched off a resurgence of activity by revanchist circles towards a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, unification of two German states, and recapture by Germany of the Polish-regained territories, and thus towards shaking peace and stability in Europe.

Apart from brutally interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, Reagan's anti-Polish statements are also meant to work as prompts. After each of his speeches the subversive centres and radio stations of the Radio Free Europe brand redouble their activity. Successive injections of dollars galvanize the foreign-based Solidarnosc "bureaus" and "centres" into outbursts of noise, notes the NOVOSTI commentator and adds:

Recently, a "secret" session of Solidarnosc fugitive officials launched an appeal to governments of Western countries to turn down Polish exports. In Sweden, the so-called "information bureau' spreads fabrications about Poland calling for intensification of economic sanctions, for withholding humanitarian aid from the Poles. The "bureau" also voices hopes that the Swedish Government "will launch an initiative to boycott trade relations with Poland and the USSR."

"But time is running out for Reagan," winds up the commentaror, because "the situation in Poland is gradually stabilizing and the society is becoming more and more critical about adventurist appeals and attempts to destabilize life in Poland that are made by subversive centres."

TV NOTES NORMALIZATION OF WORK IN WARSAW PLANT

LD051054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In People's Poland today, labor collectives have achieved a normal working situation at many leading enterprises. The Ursus tractor works, one of Poland's major enterprises, is situated in a Warsaw suburb. Following months of chaos, disorganization and anarchy, which affected Ursus as well, tranquillity and discipline have returned to this factory, together with hope that the grave economic crisis can be overcome.

The factory is working; machinery, so vital to agriculture, is being assembled. In the first half-year the enterprise produced about 30,000 tractors, before the end of the year, thousands of vehicles above the plan have been pledged for distribution to the countryside from the Ursus works.

More than 16,000 people, mainly young people, work at the factory. Solidarity extremists tried to make use of [word indistinct] the fervor and political inexperience of youth for their own ends, to the detriment of the young and the detriment of the country. The counterrevolutionary plans of antisocialist elements were thwarted, however. People could see from their own experience and with their own eyes the fatal consequences such political disorientation could bring. They are gradually realizing that it is only their selfless labor and common efforts which can alter the difficult situation of each Polish family.

We are talking to (Andrey Burakowski), secretary of the party organization at the Ursus works:

[Begin recording, in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] [Burakowski] People in Poland want to work in spite of the opinion spread by our enemies. A good job and skillful labor organization -- that is the true dream of our workers now. We need productive labor. To achieve this we need the efforts of not only the workers, but also the administration and the work's party organization.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, you were in the Soviet Union recently, in Minsk and in Moscow. What was the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] In Minsk we spoke about the possibility of setting up close cooperation with the tractor works and the engine works. No doubt you know we have built what we call a second Ursus on a Western licence. The West took our money but did not -- and did not intend to -- carry the matter through. Vehicles are standing idle there. We would like, with the support of our friends through joint development by designers, to put Ursus-II into operation. We met with exceptional understanding and kindness in the Soviet Union. We hope for cooperation with Soviet tractor builders and we are confident that it will be fruitful. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON SIGNS OF POLISH ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PM241137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 5

[Correspondent Q. Losoto report under the rubric "The Fraternal Newspapers" and the general heading "A Topical Theme": "Results Summed Up"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul -- The press has published the report for Poland's Main Statistical Office on the results of work in the national economy in the first half-year. Analyzing them in today's issue, TRYBUNU LUDU writes that the imposition of martial law laid the foundations for a process of economic stabilization and slowed the rate of fall in output.

The newspaper notes that there are still few figures indicating a growth in the production of the most important industrial output compared with last year. But the number of such figures is increasing. In the first half-year 16 percent more coal and nearly 4 percent more copper was extracted compared with the same period last year. This had a beneficial effect on the work of several sectors of the national economy.

The second half-year, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion, will also be difficult. But if it is to be an important step along the path of economic stabilization, every Pole must invest his labor in this.

ENERGY PACT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA

AU051534 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 5 (BTA correspondent) -- An agreement was signed here for cooperation in the construction and exploitation of an electric transmission line of 750 kilovolt from the south-Ukrainian nuclear power station (USSR) via Isaccea (Romania) to Dobrudzha (Bulgaria).

The agreement provides for the expansion of cooperation in power generation between Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and Romania. The agreement will halp in the implementation of the complex programme for socialist economic integration between the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and in the implementation of the general scheme for future development of the united energy systems of the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The agreement was signed by the minister of generation of Bulgaria, Mr Nikola Todoriev, and the minister of power generation and the electrification of the Soviet Union, Mr Petr Neporozhniy and by the minister of the electro-technical industry of Romania, Mr Trandafir Cocirla.

The Bulgarian minister Mr Todoriev told a BTA reporter that the implementation of the agreement is a condition for the establishment of solid links of the Bulgarian power system with the power grids of the Soviet Union and Romania. This will lead up to a stabilization of our common power grid, since big single capacities will be built and put into operation. By signing the agreement the three parties have taken one more stride ahead towards the strengthening of the relations of cooperation not only in between themselves, but within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as well.

NAKARYAKOV ON REAGAN 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

AU051642 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by Vladimir Nakaryakov, APN political observer, "The Cuckoo Clocks" -- especially dispatched for the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT through APN]

[Text] Everyone probably knows what cuckoo clocks look like. From time to time the window opens and an artificial bird announces what time it is. In nature the cuckoo is known for the fact that it lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

Recently President Reagan, with enviable precision (we can say exactly once every month), made a public statement on the situation in Poland and reminded us of an American cuckoo in Polish clocks. In addition to this, the President is unable to announce the time because it is not up to him; however, he arrogantly gives instructions on how the Polish leadership should behave according to his own ideas. In one hand he is waving the whip, in the other he holds a piece of sugar to announce "sanctions" on the one side, and to promise benefits, on the other, should Poles think it over and return to the conditions of December last year. This means that they should return to Radom and Gdansk, to the display of anarchy, to the threshold of the Bartholomeus nights, to the deals of distributing ministerial posts among the extremists and experts of "Solidarity," of that same "Solidarity" which came out of the eggs laid in the Polish nest by a cuckoo called CIA.

Let us be more precise and say that similar eggs were a few dozen. In 1976 one of them produced birds which spread their wings and launched the cry: "KSS-KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee - Worker's Defense Committee]. They certainly were greedy and noisy birds, but later on, their variety increased to 128. The little birds were growing and became leaders, functionaries and advisers as well as experts of the "Solidarity" trade union. These groups were at the service of their masters from the Western diversionist centers whose nests were situated in certain FRG cities, but also in Geneva, Paris, London and Stockholm. They are overtly trading with principles, with the territories of their country, and with their national dignity.

In addition to the gross interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state, Reagan with his anti-Polish statements, is acting like a prompter. As the Polish daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY pointed out, Reagan's most recent speech on the occasion of the so-called "week of enslaved peoples" showed that the U.S. President lives in an abstract world, in a world of illusions and of such primitive anticommunism, that this even disturbs those ideologists in the West who are soberly evaluating facts.

The people of Poland are opposing all this in the belief that the Polish clocks will become even more precise, especially if they prevent the American cuckoo from laying its eggs in other people's nests.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET-FRG ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PM050951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 82 p 6

[Special correspondents D. Valovoy, V. Gerasimov, V. Mikhaylov report under the rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "By Mercator's Map"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, Moscow -- First-hand knowledge of the practice of Soviet-West German cooperation convincingly shows the groundlessness of Washington's current attempts to represent trade and industrial exchange between Western Europe and the socialist states, including that between the USSR and the FRG, as some kind of "one-way siphoning of knowledge: from West to East.

"No, that is not in accordance with reality," B. Halle, director of (UDE), one of Western Europe's biggest engineering firms, told us. The leader of an enterprise specializing in industrial design and the supply and installation of equipment, he knows world standards well: Foreign orders account for about 90 percent of the firm's entire output. Last year alone (UDE) constructed 50 installations and plans in various countries. B. Halle is also acquainted with the Soviet Union. He has been to the USSR dozens of times. The director values highly Soviet industrial, scientific and technical might. "We want, for instance," he said, "to obtain licenses for a number of Soviet manufacturing processes. They would improve our chances in the competitive struggle on foreign markets. Trade with the socialist states is of great significance for us. In the last 10 years 20 percent of our output went to the USSR and another 10 percent to other CEMA socialist countries. We are now fulfilling a major order for the delivery to Mogilev of a complete plant for the production of polyester industrial yarns.

"Of course, Washington's present policy could cause some complications, but in the long term -- and I am sure of this -- the embargo will have only one result: The Soviet Union will itself be producing what people across the ocean are now refusing to supply to it. Chancellor Schmidt has come out against Washington's new decision on beefing up the embargo. And we fully share his position. We believe that such measures hinder the development of friendly relations between countries and that at best they do not help to stabilize the international situation. Such actions can only harm world trade...."

The preservation of the living fabric of international trade exchange is particularly important for the FRG as a country without major raw materials reserves and more dependent than many other countries on foreign economic ties.

"If you look toward the future," the (UDE) director said, "all states will be able to develop successfully only if they exploit the advantages of the international division of labor."

"We favor 'sun, not rain,'" one of the people we spoke with in the (UDE) firm said, smiling in farewell: He took obvious pleasure in pronouncing the word "regen," which sounds the same as the American President's name and means, in German, "rain."

In the Soviet trade mission on Friedrich-Engels-Strasse in Cologne, where the threads of many of our countries' economic ties come together, we were shown figures indicating the steady growth in USSR-FRG trade turnover. Its volume has increased from R667 million in 1971 to R6,009 million in 1981, a ninefold increase.

You could say that the FRG has "suffered" for the sake of consistency in increasing trade exchange. In the early sixties its economy was seriously affected by Washington's ban on the delivery of large-diameter pipes to the USSR. And Washington's present actions threaten to do considerable damage to the West German economy.

Such things are not forgotten, and in conversations here you can often hear references to the "sad lessons of history."

More and more sensible people in the FRG realize that the West itself has a great interest in economic ties with the USSR. The Soviet Union is a great power with vast raw materials and energy resources, with a mighty industry and high creative scientific and technical potential. It has a capacious domestic market. Trade with the West accounts for only a few percent of the USSR's gross national product. It is not this trade which determines the rate and scale of Soviet economic development. Of course, foreign economic ties do bring the USSR tangible benefits. But the benefit is mutual. Moreover, Western countries, which sell between 1/5 and 1/3 of their industrial output abroad, have an interest in markets and in foreign sources of raw materials and energy which is many times greater than ours.

This is indicated by historical experience too. The breaking of economic ties and attempts to isolate the USSR have not succeeded in the past in halting our country's economic, scientific and technical progress.

In the postwar period the Soviet Union outstripped the United States in the exploration of the universe precisely during the "cold war" years, creating the technology which made it possible to pave man's way into space for the first time. And this happened during years when Washington, using NATO, had ruptured Western Europe's economic ties with socialist countries.

Many competent West European figures have reminded the Americans of all this repeatedly, warning them against reviving old times. FRG Minister of Economics Lambsdorff, on a trip across the ocean, for his part, warned the Americans frankly: "You should think about the question of who will be most harmed as a result of the embargo. You cannot count on a country which launches satellites being unable to produce its own equipment for gas pipelines."

Now that Washington has announced the embargo despite all warnings, it has become clear to many people here that this decision was made not least in pursuit of the goal of inflicting the greatest possible economic damage of Western Europe, retarding its progress toward self-sufficientcy and strengthening the United States' dominant position.

However, what it was hard to do even 20 years ago is now meeting with resistance on the part of West European countries of a kind which Washington was evidently not expecting. The question of the role of American subsidiaries in Western Europe was again become acute.

"Perhaps Charles de Gaulle was right," the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, "when he called for not allowing American capital to invade Europe." "After the U.S. Government interference, everyone will henceforth ask himself: Is it worth taking U.S. licenses in the future? America has scored in its own goal" -- that is the stance of Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the FRG Industrial and Trade Association.

The joint action by the 10 West European countries belonging to the Common Market was unexpected for Washington. At a meeting of heads of EEC governments and states in Brussels, it was decided to seek the lifting of the American embargo.

But has there been a turnabout in relations between the United States and Western Europe, have we seen the last of the division of roles into "suzerains" and "vassals"? Washington believes that the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, including some in the FRG, planned for next year will make it possible once again to gain the upper hand over that country, and then over the whole of Western Europe. The American embargo is a kind of prelude, a trial of strength.

...Many highways of cooperation have been laid in Europe in recent years. At the joint Soviet-West German Transport and Dispatch Company (VESOTRA) on the Habsburgerring in Cologne, we were shown a map of land, sea and air routes which bring our countries together and make it possible to reduce the distance between Western Europe and the Middle and Far East. In Hamburg, at the (Blom and Foss) shipyard, we saw how quickly and efficiently a unique vessel is being built for the oil and gas men of the Caspian. This vast barge -- 165 meters long and 45 meters wide -- will transport structures weighing up to 20,000 tons to points remote from the shore. Dropped into the deep, they will become the foundations of drilling platforms. One in 10 of the workers in this shipyard, which enjoys fame and a high reputation, is now employed in fulfilling Soviet orders.

We will not forget the words of K.-L. (Myunkemayyer), general director of the Port of Hamburg, who accompanied us on our tour of this vast port, where hundreds of ships are berthed at the same time, invariably with many Soviet ships among them: "We do not need confrontation," he said. "We must continue our progress along the path of peace and mutual understanding."

Yes, many people in the FRG see Europe as bound by highways of cooperation, not divided by trenches. That is the right of a continent which has endured all its difficult history.

TASS CITES LAMBSDORFF ON U.S. SANCTIONS

LD060908 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Ottawa August 6 TASS -- The Federal Republic of Germany favours the development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and wants broader links in all other fields, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff told a press conference here Thursday. "We want West German firms to honour their commitments in the 'gas for pipes' deal" he said.

Asked about his reaction to Washington's threats to use sanctions against its allies if they defy the Reagan administration's ban on plant supplies for the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe, Otto Lambsdorff answered: "We ignore these threats." He said that his talks in Ottawa revealed that Canada and West Germany hold the same views on attempts by the White House to extend U.S. legislation to cover other sovereign states. In his words, the differences between the United States and its European allies may have an adverse effect on the state of relations within the Atlantic alliance as a whole and affect other problems as well.

The West German economics minister declared that in his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in Washington he will express himself as being opposed to the Reagan administration's measures concerning trade with the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SCANDINAVIAN ANTI-SOVIET 'SLANDER'

LD051836 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] We will hear an article in the Moscow paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA entitled: "Where Are the Slanders Being Fabricated?"

Recently it has become almost customary for certain European circles, which by no means work for peace, to respond quickly to transatlantic voices. This time Washington decided to initiate its fabrications in Europe and not at home. During his recent visit to Stockholm Richard Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, told journalists that the Soviet Union presumes that it will be allowed to use Swedish and Finnish territory in the event of a military conflict. And what about proof of this? It is not even necessary to seek any proof, for it simply does not exist.

Nevertheless, some Swedish information media responded to the anti-Soviet slander of the Pentagon representative with an unfounded article. They declared that unidentified submarines have appeared in Swedish territorial waters. Following this fabrication an anti-Soviet lie appeared. AFTONBLADET specified that the submarines in question were Soviet submarines.

It is quite incomprehensible how even official persons fall for such propaganda. Vice Admiral Schuback, armed forces chief of staff, noted in an interview to SVENSKA DAGBLADET that these submarines entered Swedish territorial waters to prepare an attack against the Swedish Navy, for instance against its ships, and to arrange a landing of men or saboteurs, and to prepare the Swedish territorial waters as a base in the event of war breaking out. The anit-Soviet propaganda canard was also echoed by General Kristensen, Danish Armed Forces chief staff.

What can we say about this provocative propaganda? If unidentified submarines have appeared in Swedish territorial waters, they have nothing to do with the Soviet Union. Submarines of many countries sail in the Baltic. To put it mildly, it is surprising why the rightwing press and some official persons in Sweden have entered the path of slandering the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, especially as normal mutual relations are traditionally maintained between our countries.

In reporting the anti-Sovietism HELSINGIN SANOMAT said that such slanderous reports are not in keeping with the interests of northern Europe and in no way make easier the activities aiming at relieving tension in Europe. We fully agree with this view. The spreading of anti-Sovietism is by no means in keeping with Sweden's policy of neutrality. Apparently some journalists' circles and some military persons have not yet learned this.

TURKISH PRESS PRAISES USSR NUCLEAR POLICY

PM051239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "A Clear Stance"]

[Text] Ankara, 1 Aug -- The Soviet state's foreign policy, the Turkish newspaper BASKENT says, is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is fully in accordance with this principle, as is the proposal to stop the further buildup of nuclear potentials and the decision to impose a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear systems in the European part of the Soviet Union. The United States and other Western countries, the newspaper writes, must heed all this and respond with concrete, positive steps, and not engage in invented accusations against the USSR, which wants peace and tranquillity.

These ideas also permeate items which have appeared in OLAY, CUMHURIYET and other Turkish newspapers. Discussing the Soviet Union's measures aimed at preserving world peace and preventing a nuclear conflict, they draw attention to the USSR's constructive proposal for a settlement of the Near East problem.

TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH CYPRUS' ROLANDHIS

LD051726 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 5 TASS -- A meeting between First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov and Foreign Minister of Cyprus Nikolaos Rolandhis was held here today. Questions of the development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

Cyprus Ambassador in the Soviet Union Angelos Angelidhis tookpart in the conversation.

BREZHNEV CABLES 'ARAFAT, VIEWS SOVIET UN EFFORTS

LD051258 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The telegram says, in particular:

"At this crucial period for the fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, with the Israeli invaders having unleashed a bloody massacre in Beirut and barbarously destroying the Lebanese capital, I convey to you my feeling of admiration at the courage and staunchness of all the defenders of Beirut and ask to let them know about it."

"We in the Soviet Union highly appreciate and understand the profound sense of responsibility and unshakable belief in the justness of your cause with which you are fighting to stop bloodshed in the streets of Beirut and to ensure the right of the Arab people of Palestine to life and free and independent development."

The telegram points out that the Soviet representative to the United Nations has been instructed to request an emergency convocation of the Security Council to take every necessary measure to secure the fulfilment of the resolutions passed by it earlier, primarily to ensure an immediate ceasefire, the situation of U.N. observers in Beirut and around it and the ending of the Israeli aggression.

USSR PRESENTS UN DRAFT DENOUNCING ISRAEL

LD061018 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The UN Security Council was again urgently convened this night at the request of the Soviet Union in connection with the insolent refusal of Israel to abide by the resolutions adopted by the council previously with a view to putting an end to the slaughter in Beirut and to the barbarous destruction of that city.

The Soviet delegation has submitted a draft resolution, which says:

"The Security Council, deeply indignant at the refusal of Israel to comply with the decisions of the Security Council aimed at terminating the bloodshed in Beirut:

"1. Strongly condemns Israel for not implementing Resolutions 516 (1982) and 517 (1982).

"2. Demands that Israel immediately implement these resolutions fully.

"3. Decides that in order to carry out the above mentioned decisions of the Security Council, all the states members of the United Nations should, as a first step, refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and from providing it with any military aid."

Addressing the Security Council meeting, Soviet delegate Richard Ovinnikov pointed out that tens of thousands of killed and wounded Lebanese and Palestinians were the victims of the Israeli aggression. Hundreds of thousands of homeless people, ruined cities and villages and destroyed Palestinian refugee camps are the results of the operations of the Israeli Army. The aggressors used the entire range of up-to-date means of warfare, including such barbarous ones as cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs, against the courageous defenders of Beirut.

It stands to reason, the Soviet delegate stressed, that the Israeli aggressors would have been unable to perpetrate all this if they had not relied on the economic, political and military aid of their patrons on the other side of the ocean.

It is common knowledge that throughout this time Israel has been insolently disregarding the will of the entire international community, embodied in the resolutions of the Security Council which demand an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country.

The Soviet delegate has pointed out that Israel challenged not only the fundamental principles of the UN Charter but also the basic norms of human morality and ethics which demand respect for innocent lives as the supreme value in the world. In this situation the Security Council cannot, must not and has no right to reconcile itself to such an insolent, arrogant and inhuman conduct of the Israeli rulers, who have lost any sense of reason and conscience.

The situation in Beirut is becoming catastrophic, Hazin Nu Saybah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated. Israeli troops are now obliterating Beirut, causing countless human losses and suffering. They spare neither hospitals nor schools nor residential sectors. The city has no water or electricity supply and no food.

Nusaybah pointed out that the Tel Aviv rulers did not want to allow the stationing of UN observers in the area of Beirut because they intended to carry on their barbarous operation without any impediment. The Jordanian representative spoke in favour of taking the severest possible measures against the aggressor.

Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, pointed to the high responsibility of the Security Council for ending bloodshed in Lebanon. The council should make its position clear in view of Tel Aviv's refusal to respect the decisions of the international community of Nations. He stressed that the PLO would continue its struggle.

Israel's representative Yehuda Blum made a brazen speech, attacking the personalities of the delegates which displeased him and at the same time saying not a word about the situation in Lebanon and the aggression against it, that is, the question of the agenda of the Security Council meeting.

A new report of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, informing the Security Council members of the official refusal in the area of Beirut in accordance with the earlier resolutions, has been released at the UN Headquarters.

The Security Council will continue to discuss measures to be taken against the aggressor.

REAGAN MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV 'DOUBLEDEALING'

LD051548 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] AFP has reported that U.S. President Reagan, replying to the personal message from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on Lebanon, regretted that the Soviet side made public confidential correspondence between the two presidents.

Yevgeniy Stepanov comments:

It is not by chance that we draw attention to this circumstance, apparently insignificant in the context of the ongoing tragedy in Lebanon, for even a passing remark by the U.S. President enables us to draw certain conclusions about the two countries' foreign policies.

The Soviet Union has been openly demanding that an end be put to the excesses of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon and that the ruthless extermination of civilians and the destruction of Beirut must stop. Our country called on the United States of American to use all avenues at its disposal in order not to allow further bloodshed in Beirut. This clear stance has also been outlined in Leonid Brezhnev's personal message to the U.S. President.

In our country it is impossible for its leader to say one thing officially and another, totally different, in his personal message to a foreign head of state. However, according to the U.S. President's reasoning, this is precisely the course more suitable to Washington.

The U.S. leaders have been verbally showing their concern over the situation in Lebanon, shedding tears over the Lebanese and Palestinians killed, but in fact they have been engaging in peacemaking efforts that are (?geared) more for outside consumption than to securing a genuine settlement of the issue -- for Washington's real aims are absolutely different. This is the precise reason why such aims are withheld from the U.S. President's personal correspondence. As a matter of fact, it is hard for U.S. policy in the Middle East to be concealed for it is by counting on U.S. support that Israel commits its crimes. It is precisely this that shows the doubledealing character of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

But it is not an exception applicable to this region alone. Washington also doubledeals in the African Continent. U.S. officials state publicly their commitment to contribute to racial harmony in southern Africa and to Namibian independence, but in practice they support the apartheid regime in South Africa. On the one hand Washington tirelessly pays lipservice to the cause of African countries' independence. On the other it sets up its military bases on the African Continent seeking to impose U.S. will on the peoples of Africa. With such an attitude showing U.S. duplicity in political matters, the concern conveyed in the U.S.President's message is easily understandable. Obviously, he has something to conceal from international public opinion as well as from his own people, using the screen of official correspondence for the purpose.

ZORIN VIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON LEBANON

UN Actions

LD052034 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, a cable which says: During this critical moment for the fates of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, when Israeli invaders have launched a bloody slaughter in Beirut and are barbarically destroying the Lebanese capital, I express to you and beg you to convey to all the defenders of Beirut my admiration for their courage and steadfastness. The cable says that the Soviet UN representative has been instructed to demand an urgent convocation of the Security Council in order that all the necessary measures may be taken to ensure the implementation of all previously adopted resolutions, and first of all for an immediate cease-fire, the deployment of UN observers in and around Beirut and a halt to the Israeli aggression.

Cables received today from Lebanon say that the Israeli aggressors resumed heavy artillery shelling of Beirut this morning. Simultaneously Israeli naval ships subjected residential areas of the city to artillery fire. News agencies report that the Israeli command is trying to storm the city from four directions, yet the fighters of Palestinian units and Lebanese national patriotic forces are repelling the enemy attacks. It has become known that as a result of yesterday's barbaric shelling of the city, 555 peaceful inhabitants have been killed and more than 200 have been wounded. Direct missile and shell hits have damaged nine hospitals.

It has already been reported that yesterday the UN Security Council adopted a resolution demanding an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of the occupying forces. Fourteen members of the Security Council voted for the resolution. The 15th member of that organ abstained during the vote. Of course, the one who abstained was the U.S. representative. The Security Council has announced that in the event that this time too Isreal refuses to implement its resolution, there will be another session today to adopt sanctions against Israel in accordance with the UN Charter. We have not yet received a report on the outcome of today's Security Council meeting, and we will inform you about it as soon we receive such reports.

I would like to remind you, comrades, that in accordance with UN Charter Articles 41 and 42 the Security Council, if necessary, can demand that UN members apply a number of measures including a full or partial break in economic relations, rail, sea, air, mail and other means of communication, and also a break in diplomatic relations. In case such measures have no effect, the charter provides for operations by air, sea, and land forces of UN members. Observers today expressed the view that the United States will do everything possible to prevent the application against Israel of sanctions envisaged in the UN Charter.

The insolence with which the leaders of Israel trample on all the international law norms and fully demonstrate their open disregard for the UN resolutions and the whole world community cannot fail to raise the following question: Why does a relatively small state, not in possession of the military, economic or political potential corresponding to its excessive ambitions, allow itself to behave with such insolence and impunity on the international scene?

The answer to this question is very obvious. If the most powerful power of the capitalist world did not stand behind the Tel Aviv military fascist regime, it would have been simply impossible for Israel to behave thus, irrespective of its rulers' views. Not only does the United States supply the Israeli Army with most of its weapons with whose aid it is physically exterminating today the Arab population of the Lebanese capital and is turning one of the finest cities in the Near East into rubble; what is more important is that it is providing a political cover for Tel Aviv, freeing its rulers to commit acts of international brigandage.

In Washington these days they are making fairly awkward moves intended to confuse the world community by creating the impression that Begin has escaped Washington's control and is acting contrary to Washington's recommendation. But all this is no more than primitive and awkward propaganda. Washington together with Tel Aviv bears full political and moral responsibility for the tragic events in Lebanon: and the word "responsibility" comes from the same root as "responsible." There can be no doubt that the Tel Aviv executioners of the Arab people, like their patrons and leaders, will have to account for all the consequences of what is now happening in Lebanon.

Alarm in Washington

LD052222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Good evening. All the world's news agencies today transmitted from Moscow a report on the cable sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Yasir 'Arafat. Special attention is being paid to the fact that in that cable the head of the Soviet state informed the leader of the fighting Palestinians that the Soviet representative at the United Nations has been instructed to demand an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of adopting all the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of its previous resolutions, and first of all for an immediate cease-fire and the deployment of UN observers in and around Beirut in order to halt the Israeli aggression.

Continuing to trample on international law and legality, the Tel Aviv leaders are preventing access to Beirut for UN representatives. The matter went as far as Begin refusing the UN general secretary the right to visit the area of conflict. It is difficult to find in the postwar period another example of such disregard for international law that is being displayed by the insolent Israeli leaders, who hope that this too will remain unpunished as long as Washington stands behind them.

The news agencies report the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Despite the fact that selected shock units of Israeli troops were thrown into the storming of Beirut, the Israeli forces did not manage to break the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance. According to Beirut radio, the invaders are suffering very heavy losses.

The bloody actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon are not only ruining Beirut, capital of that country; the shortsighted martinets of the Israeli leadership, the political shortsightedness of their Washington mentors and patrons, have also ruined the political course with which Washington has tried for the last few years to solve the Near East problem. The Camp David deal between the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt, as has become very evident now even for those who championed it in the past, leads nowhere. This course cannot stabilize the situation in the Near East and it only encourages the aggressor and ties tighter the same Near East knot.

It is no accident that in the last few days, even in Washington, notes of alarm have sounded. For instance, such rightwing leaders in the American capital as the not insignificant Senator Henry Jackson and some other highly placed patrons of Tel Aviv, now do not conceal their worry concerning the consequences for the United States of its unreserved support for the Israeli leaders. Of course, in critical statements by some rightwing leaders in Washington there is a considerable amount of demagogy and effort to seemingly dissociate itself from Tel Aviv's actions which are arousing a wave of indignation in the entire world.

However, there appears to be another consideration. Even among some extreme rightwing Washington leaders there is realization of the damage being done to the United States by its unreserved support for Israel. It is no accident that even the conservative U.S. press these days says Washington's course undermines the prospects for cooperation between the United States and the Arab world for many years -- including those circles which up to now have relied on alliance with the United States.

The Israeli aggression has also substantially complicated the political position of the current Egyptian leadership. Indicative of this aspect is a report from Cairo published in the Washington POST. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of West Beirut, the newspaper correspondent reports from the Egyptian capital, have seriously undermined Egypt's policy of cooperation with Israel and its hopes for rapprochement with the rest of the Arab world. If it is not solved in a method satisfactory for the Arabs, the Lebanese crisis will have terrible consequences for the government of President Mubarak. The Egyptian people's growing indignation, shared by many officials, is a real and difficult problem for the Egyptian president.

Current events in the Near East show that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's evaluation of the state of affairs was correct. The sad experience of decades filled with acts of aggression and military conflicts, the head of the Soviet state noted recently, has shown that the road of armed confrontation -- like the road of separate deals -- will not bring and cannot bring a settlement of the Near East problems. They can be solved only by the collective efforts of all the interested sides.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JORDAN

LD061116 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including Ivan Kebin, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Boris Stukalin, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, have left Moscow to pay a working visit to Amman.

SANCTIONS AGAINST U.S.; FAHD TALK WITH REAGAN

LD052248 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A UP correspondent reports from Abu Dhabi that representatives of Arab countries have announced that the confernce of heads of state and government of Arab countries scheduled to be held next week in Tunis will examine the adoption by Arab countries of political and economic sanctions against the United States for its support of the Israeli aggressors. They note that some Arab countries favor using the oil weapon and withdrawing Arab capital from American banks. The SAUDI NEWS AGENCY has reported that King Fahd had a telephone conversation with Reagan and demanded that the United States take immediate measures to stop the escalation of military actions in Beirut.

COMMENT ON U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ISRAELI ACTS

Shared Goals

LD051512 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Washington's demonstrative inaction with regard to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is in this situation also a form of active and planned aggressive policy of the Reagan administration against the Lebanese people and other Arab peoples. Beirut is in flame. Israeli tanks, artillery, ships, planes fire on residential quarters, hospitals, government buildings, foreign embassies in west Beirut.

According to a correspondent of the French television programme TF-1 the Israeli Army imposed a genuine reign of terror in Beirut. The whole world is horrified by the bloodshed staged by the overweened Israeli Zionist fascists while a disgraceful farce of almost complete "impotence" of the Reagan administration, of its "inability" to curb the Begin-Sharon-Shamir terrorists who are in the upkeep of the United States is being performed in Washington.

Reagan's retinue resort even to such assurances that the President is, allegedly, "annoyed," "incensed" by another violation of the agreement on ceasefire in Beirut. But this is also a form of connivance with the aggressor and of active anti-Arab policy of the United States. The whole world, and above all those who are now perishing in Beirut at the hand of the Israeli aggressors from U.S. bombs and missiles have no need for the President's emotions, that by the way, he learned how to show from his first profession. It is concrete and resolute measures that are needed. The adoption of such measures leads to the perishing of hundreds and thousands of innocent people and to destruction of Beirut.

The French LIBERATION recalls today that since the beginning of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon the United States has not changed the volume of its military and economic assistance to Tel Aviv. This is also an open form of the support for the aggressor, of the United States' direct complicity with the crime against Lebanon.

It is asserted in Washington that the United States is at this time determined to inject new life into Habib's mission and that emissaries are being urgently sent to all Arab countries. In the present situation this is also a form of dragging out the bloodshed in Beirut.

At yesterday's meeting with journalists in Washington, the representative of the United States Department of State officially confirmed that fact that is no secret for a long time now, that the United States and Israel pursue the same goals in Lebanon, the goals that were agreed upon in advance. In all likelihood it is held in the capital of the USA that it is yet early to stop the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon since the number of the Lebanese and Palestinians destroyed is yet less than what Tel Aviv and the USA need. Let them then name their figure so that the world should know their appetites.

'U.S. Aggression'

LD052246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Correspondent Spartak Alekseyev report from New York]

[Text] Official Washington is trying by every means to show how annoyed it is at Israel's behavior. A hint was even dropped to the Begin government about the possibility of a cessation of supplies of American arms to Israel.

However, all efforts to cast the United States in the role of an objective judge and mediator in the Near East conflict are no more than a tactical smokescreen. Speaking on American television Israeli Ambassador to the United States Arens explained very clearly why the Begin government takes such a calm attitude toward Washington's angry gestures. He said that Israel is an important U.S. ally in the Near East, and that the governments of the two countries are pursuing common aims in this region. These words were confirmed in the U.S. position in the UN Security Council, when the American representative abstained from voting on a resolution about the possible application of sanctions against the Israeli aggressor. The United States stood firmly aside from any practical steps whatever to curb the aggressor.

As for the hints at a cessation of supply of American arms, these are not taken seriously in Israel. If Washington has calmly contemplated for 2 months how the Israeli occupiers have killed with American weapons peaceful Palestinians and Lebanese by the tens of thousands and razed their towns and settlements to the foundations, no one is likely to believe that someone's conscience in Washington has now awoken.

Israel's aggression in Lebanon is to a far greater extent aggression by the United States itself. It is being perpetrated on American money, with American arms, and with American political and moral support.

'Shortsighted Position'

LD042210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The escalation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions followed the visit to Washington by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. The facts confirm that Israel's piratical actions in Lebanon are being coordinated with the United States, and that Israel is committing its bloody crimes with the agreement of the present American administration, which could halt the high-handed aggressor but demonstratively does not do so. Here is a late news commentary: International affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone:

[Shishlin] In the last few days the United States has been attempting with particular persistence to present itself in the role of peacemaker with regard to the Near East crisis. President Reagan has been saying something new: that the Lebanon crisis must be resolved and the bloodshed halted. Acting in an unaccustomed way, the American UN representative displayed solidarity with other participants in a vote which demanded of Israel that it halt the bloody carnage around and within west Beirut. In response to the well-known message to the U.S. President from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the White House circles has been claiming that there is no need to persuade the United States to act as a peacemaker, that the United States has already been acting as a peacemaker for the Near East situation.

But many questions remain with regard to the American position, and this applies at least to the following: First, the United States has been arming and is arming Israel. If it were not for the support -- not only military but also political -- from the United States, Israel would of course not have dared to undertake those crimes which it is now perpetrating on Lebanese soil.

The second question which arises is where the United States wishes to draw the line on the Near East crisis, and how does it want to draw this line? It wants to draw the line in such a way that the PLO armed forces are eliminated and a government be established in Lebanon that is pliant toward both Washington and Tel Aviv. In point of fact it is a question of creating a regime in Lebanon that would be ready to join in the so-called Camp David process or, putting it more simply, to capitulate to the pressure from Israel and the United States. That is to say, it is a question of using various political tools to set the seal on the fruits of aggression.

This is the real reason why the Israeli foreign minister, who was recently in Washington and who had a meeting with Reagan, heard words from the latter calling upon Israel to halt the bloodshed in Lebanon. This is a hypocritical and false position. However, it is also a shortsighted one. This is clearly a strategic miscalculation by both the United States and Israel, because this crisis does not eliminate any of the problems of the Near East and indeed lays the groundwork for a fresh outburst.

PFLP'S HABASH ON PALESTINIAN RESOLVE, USSR STANCE

LD052044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov has met in Beirut with George Habash, secretary general of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine:

Courage and bravery, which have always been inherent in Palestine and Lebanese patriots, have manifested themselves most clearly in the battles of the present Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Two months have already passed, and the goal which the Zionists wanted to attain is as far away from them as it ever was. And we have every reason to be proud of our fighters. Examples of the courage, bravery and true heroism of our fighters and of all the inhabitants of Beirut will go down in history. We are firmly and steadfastly convinced that we are fighting for a just cause. Two months of the city's siege have further strengthened that conviction, that faith, and have further consolidated our ranks, George Habash stressed.

The support of the progressive world public gives new strength to the defenders of Beirut. Each Palestinian and Lebanese fighter, each Arab patriot pays tribute to all the Soviet initiatives to settle the Near East conflict. We value highly the uncompromising, firm position of the Soviet Union. It is a restraining factor for the enemies of our revolution.

George Habash said in conclusion: We value according to its merit the warning given by the Soviet Union and personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to those who strive to transform our region into an eternally seething cauldron of war.

IZVESTIYA CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

PM050905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Vlasov article: "The Palestinian People's Just Cause"]

[Text] Washington and Tel Aviv are still dreaming up all manners of dodges in order to avoid examining the question of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops from Lebanese territory and are heaping slanders on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), thereby trying to strke from the agenda the key question — that of the creation of a Palestinian state and the safeguarding of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to secure an independent development.

The events in the Near East have shown that the PLO has always been and continues to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It was recognized as such by the Arab summit conference in Rabat (1974). That same year the 29th UN General Assembly session named the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. At that time this authoritative international organization endorsed the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination without external interference and the Palestinians' legitimate demands to return to their homes and property. It was stressed that the Palestinian people are one of the principal parties in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The UN General Assembly concurred with the Palestinian people's demand for a restoration of their rights by all means consistent with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Support for the Palestinian's just cause is also shown by the fact that the PLO is recognized by the Nonaligned Movement, the organization of African states [as published] and numerous other international and regional organizations. The PLO now has missions at various levels in more than 70 countries worldwide. It should be noted that the number of countries with ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations with Israel stands at 50.

The United States and Israel are, of course, aware of the UN decisions and the PLO's widespread recognition abroad but pretend that this does not concern them. In the course of the aggression its initiators were hatching plans to destroy the PLO by force of arms and to intimidate the Palestinians and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, finding appeasers and capitulationists among their ranks. Not only U.S.-made weapons but also the U.S. President's special envoy Habib were used for this purpose. The usurpers and their backers met with a firm response. The PLO represents the Palestinians' legitimate rights and it defends its people's interests. This is being said by the Palestinians living in Lebanon; the Palestinians in the occupied territories of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and Palestinians in other Arab countries. They demand the creation of their own state and resolutely condemn the Camp cavid deal which paved the way for so-called "administrative autonomy" for them within the framework of Israeli occupation.

The aggressors' plans ended in a political and moral defeat for the "strategic partners" -- the United States and Israel. There has been another wave of support in the world for the just cause of the PLO and the Palestinians. People of different political views and persuasions now see clearly that without the creation of a Palestinian state there can be no peaceful and just settlement of the Near East problem, nor can the most immediate problem at the present stage -- stopping the aggression, halting the genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese, and securing the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Beirut and Lebanon -- be solved.

World opinion supports the points made in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA. The conclusion drawn by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state that "there is an increasing understanding in the world that the best and most realistic way of solving the problem of the Arab people of Palestine is, as the Soviet Union has stated repeatedly, to create a Palestinian state" echoes the desires of millions of people in the world.

Finding themselves in an absolute minority, Washington and Tel Aviv reject with maniacal persistence the UN and Security Council decisions and the demands of millions of people and stubbornly block their ears and fly into a rage when even their allies and partners, as well as a number of U.S. legislators, urge them to recognize the PLO and enter into direct negotiations with it without intermediaries.

According to foreign press reports, a delegation of U.S. congressmen headed by P. McCloskey, Republican representative for California, recently visited the Near East, where the delegation head met with Y. 'Arafat. The PLO leader, the U.S. congressmen told a press conference, said that he accepts all the UN and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian question. The legislators requested written confirmation of this position, and according to the Americans, they were given it.

With undisguised malice Tel Aviv assailed the PLO and the U.S. congressmen, who, it claimed, were misdirecting the U.S. administration.

A peaceful settlement does not at all fit in with Israeli policy. As usual, the White House hurried to Tel Aviv's assistance. Its official spokesman said: "The United States does not recognize the PLO and will not negotiate with it."

What does the united States want then? How much are their officials' statements actually worth that they are concerned at events in Lebanon and at the death toll and are prepared to take whatever steps are needed to restore normality? It seems that even human lives can be used for the purpose of cynical manipulation. Hundreds of human lives are being lost every day but Washington's thoughts are not on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon but on how to be rid of the PLO as quickly as possible, creating the impression that it is not the Israeli military that is trampling Lebanon underfoot and that it is not Israeli troops who are blockading Beirut but that it was the PLO which aggressed against Israel and undermined "U.S. national interests." There is no limit to Washington's hypocrisy and no trace of its professed humanitarianism and political wisdom. The United States wants to save the aggressor, its "strategic ally," and to do so at any cost, even at the expense of its own prestige.

In the knowledge that it has U.S. support, Tel Aviv is brazenly pressing on with its policy of genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese and is doing its utmost to preserve the occupied status of the Lebanese territory seized. While impertinent demands are being presented to the PLO via the U.S. President's envoy, the Israeli aggressors are taking steps to consolidate their positions on the occupied land. Branches of Israeli banks are being established there and concentration camps have been set up to house those championing Palestinian national liberation. Tel Aviv recruiting agents have set off for the United States to select mercenaries from among the U.S. Jewish community for occupation work in Lebanon.

These are the facts. They confirm the unseemly role of the U.S. ruling circles, which, after refusing to condemn the aggression, are fanning the conflict and instead of seeking the withdrawal of Israeli troops are trying to prolong and institutionalize the occupation of Lebanon. They are not a bit embarrassed by the fact that Israel is trampling underfoot the most basic human rights of the Palestinians and Lebanese, ignoring world opinion and engaging in political terror. Supporting and sanctioning aggression has always been accompanied by a loss of international prestige, international isolation and the peoples' angry condemnation. This has always been the case and events are developing in the same direction now.

WORKERS DEMAND END TO MIDEAST SUFFERING

LD051356 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- Soviet people are outraged by the actions of the Israeli military, which continues to tighten the noose of the blockade around west Beirut. They take part in mammoth rallies to demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and denounce U.S. complicity in the extermination of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

"No honest person can remain indifferent to Israeli Zionists' crimes on Lebanese soil," fitter Mikhail Tsukerman of the Moscow television factory declared at a meeting. "It is time the bloodshed was brought to an end. We wholeheartedly support Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President stressing the need to take most urgent action to terminate the continuing annihilation of people in Lebanon."

Writer Ivan Chobanu of Moldavia also said that every upright person is angered by and condemns Israel's policy of genocide against civilians. "Zionist criminals are seeking to wrest away from the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples man's greatest treasure of all -- that of life. Therefore, our demand is firm: Israeli aggressors and their overseas patrons must be curbed," Chobanu said.

"Much suffering has befallen my generation," Bella Avrakh, head of a shop at the Tallin-based production amalgamation Talleks, told a rally.

"The Great Patriotic War took the lives of more than 20 of my relatives. This is why we understand the suffering and anguish of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, on whose lands war is raging, the blood of innocent peaceful inhabitants being shed, cities and villages reduced to ashes and historical monuments consecrated [as received]. We demand: Lebanon must be ensured peace."

"One cannot think about the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples without feeling pain and sympathy," spinner of the Kirgiz worsted-and-cloth factory Anna Shabayeva declared. "Israeli aggressors, seeking to wreck a whole state, are sowing death and destruction on Lebanese soil. This might have been prevented had Tel Aviv not been aided by the United States. Together with all Soviet people we demand that the While House curb the aggressor which has thrown aside all restraint and stop the bloodshed in Lebanon."

The resolutions adopted by the meetings express the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and sharply criticise the actions of Israeli aggressors and Washington's open connivance at Tel Aviv. The fire of war in the Middle East must be quenched.

ISRAELI ACTIONS LINKED WITH NAZI METHODS

LD051532 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 5 Aug 82

["Following in the Footsteps of the Nazis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Dmitriyev writes: 555 peaceful civilians were killed and more than 200 wounded yesterday as a result of Israel's bombardment of Beirut. At least nine hospitals were damaged by direct hits by shells and rockets. Tel Aviv continues thus its policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This policy has deep roots in history. It was already at the first Zionist congress in 1897 in Basel that Theodor Herzl, one of the founders of Zionism, described the Litani River in southern Lebanon as "the natural northern border of the Jewish state". Other words but with a similarly sinister inner meaning are ascribed to his successor Ben Gurion, an Israeli politician in the 1950s and 1960s. He said: "I do not know what Arab country will be the first to recognise Israel but the second one surely will be Lebanon".

Judging by everything, the present Israel leaders have set themselves the aim of attaining these goals of Zionist geopolitics: to seize a part of Lebanese territory and force the Government of Lebanon to sign a capitulatory "peace treaty" modelled on Camp David. Specially for this the General Staff of the Israeli Army worked out the monstrous plan code-named "Cedars" that copies even in details Hitler's criminal plan "Barbarossa".

As to the inhabitants of the occupied southern Lebanon, they are treated by the Israeli military in accordance with Nazi methods. Concentration camps and prisons staffed by sadists, who are drawing on the experience of Nazi criminals, have been set up for them. The number of Lebanese and Palestinians sent to these "death factories" is growing with every day. The same fate awaits the inmates of these concentration camps as were prepared by the Nazis four decades ago for millions of Jews.

The ruling Zionist upper crust demands of the Lebanese Government that it sign a capitulatory "peace treaty" with Israel and is trying in every way to change the political structure of Lebanon and turn it into a vassal of Tel Aviv.

The obsession of the Israeli "hawks", who are trying to force the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to their knees, is supplemented by blackmail by the American envoy Habib. The White House representative is openly putting pre sure on the leaders of Arab countries and dictating to them the Israeli terms of a "settlement" from positions of strength. It is utterly clear that Tel Aviv's aggression became possible only owing to Washington's open support of the Israeli expansionists and their bandit actions, owing to the alliance of international imperialism and Zionism.

IRAN, IRAQ BOTH LOSE BY CONTINUING CONFLICT

LD052226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 5 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Cables being received from the region where battles are in progress between the Iranian and the Iraqi armies show that this conflict is causing great damage to both combatant sides. It is difficult to form a picture of the existing state of affairs. The military command communiques of both sides are contradictory. The Iranian command reports on the success of the moves made by the Iranian units operating now on the territory of Iraq. The communiques published in Baghdad tell about the failure of the offensive in the region of the Iraqi city of Basra and about the heavy losses being suffered by the Iranian forces.

But despite the contradictory communiques at our disposal, you gain the impression that if at the first stage of the Iranian Army's offensive in crossing the Iran-Iraq border and starting battles on the territory of Iraq it met with some success, then now this offensive has lost momentum to a considerable extent or is losing momentum, and that the Iranian command is not successfully attaining the objective it set for itself. In any case, that is how things appear at present.

If you speak not about the present situation but how it appears as a whole, then you can hardly speak about the success of one side. It would be more correct to state that this is a senseless war which has caused and is causing great damage both to Iran and to Iraq. September will mark 2 years that battles have been in progress between the Iranian and the Iraqi armies. According to some data, during the military operations more than 120,000 men have been killed on both sides, not counting considerable losses in military materiel. Taking into consideration the size and potential of Iran and Iraq, we have to recognize these as very heavy losses.

Even greater is the economic damage done by the war. According to experts, each of the sides has spent approximately $15 billion for the conduct of military operations. At present, according to published data, Iran is spending $720-860 million monthly on military operations; Iraq is spending approximately $1 billion on financing the war.

Even these figures, which are very substantial, do not account for all the economic losses of the two countries. For many years Iran and Iraq were considered major oil supplies on the world market. Yet today's level of oil extraction by each of these countries has dropped to the level of more than 20 years ago. The short supply of Iranian and Iraqi oil to the foreign market owing to the war has already deprived both countries of approximately $30 billion. Another few months of war will deprive the Iranian people of as much as was taken by Shah Reza Pahlavi during the years of his bloody rule. Both Iran and Iraq have serious internal problems. Isn't it obvious how much the people of both countries might have gained if these huge funds had not been wasted?

Even if there is a resolution of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the winning side is the international imperialists who since time immemorial are guided by the principle of colonialists: divide and rule.

Some circles in Tehran call today for the continuation of the war in order to punish the Iraqi leaders and to spread the Iranian type of Islam. Are these countries not paying too high a price in trying to clarify with the aid of military operations the point of who is better, the Sunnis or the Shi'ites?

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. INTERESTS IN SOMALI CONFLICT

PM051223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 82 Morning Edition

[Correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch: "Who Needs Falsification?"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The fighting between detachments of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front and the Siad Barre regime's army which flared up early last month in the north of the country is now assuming the dimensions of a civil war. According to foreign news agency reports, the rebels have carried out a series of successful operations, switching from the defensive to resolute offensive actions, this time in central regions of Somalia.

Subunits of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front are being swelled by volunteers from the local population. Soldiers from the government troops are going over to their side. As soon as the power of the rebels' strike against the regular army began to grow and it became obvious that the opposition to Barre's regime was not so weak, the same Western mass media, sometimes quoting Mogadishu, began to mention with increasing frequency Ethiopian participation in the Somali events.

Who needed this fabrication? IZVESTIYA has already written how the Somali Government asked the United States "to supply military, political, economic and diplomatic aid." Of course, of all types of aid Somalia now prefers military aid. Modern weapons are necessary to deal with the rebels and can then be used to implement an obsession -- the creation of a "great Somalia," as was the case in 1977 when regular Somali troops invaded the territory of Socialist Ethiopia -- Ogaden.

If the Barre regime falls, Washington could lose its positions in the Horn of Africa. An important strategic point in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean regions -- the port of Berbera -- and air bases on Somali territory under the agreement concluded between the two countries in August 1980 are currently leased to the Pentagon. Under the same agreement the United States pays by the delivery of military equipment worth $40 million.

Today, Somalia has developed an acute need for weapons while the United States, proceeding from its own interests, wants to satisfy this need. That is why the need for a propaganda screen emerged, and the fabrication that Ethiopia is invading Somali territory was concocted.

This falsification, taken up by some Western agencies with Mogadishu's consent, has already given a free hand to the Pentagon which, a statement from Socialist Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry notes, has begun to send arms to Somalia. The ministry also stated that its government is lodging a resolute protest with the U.S. Government in connection with the delivery of weapons to Somalia. The Reagan administration's decision, the statement continues, on supplies of military equipment to the Barre regime threatens Ethiopia's territorial integrity and independence.

Role of Ethiopia

PM050823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Nikanorov article: "The Horn of Africa: Who Is Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] A recent REUTER dispatch from Nairobi reported that "the United States has agreed to grant Somalia urgent military assistance for conducting military operations against Ethiopia.... Military equipment is already being shipped to Somalia by air and sea.... Somalia President Siad Barre has also received a message from President Reagan expressing the hope that 'We shall continue to strengthen our friendly relations.'" The U.S. State Department has confirmed this report. What has happened in the Horn of Africa?

At the beginning of this month, reports began to come out of Mogadishu about armed clashes on Somali territory. The Somali Defense Ministry immediately accused Ethiopia of aggression. The Somali Democratic Salvation Front [DFSS] firmly rejected these assertions, stating that it and it alone was fighting the government forces and striving to overthrow the anti-popular regime.

The DFSS was created in October, 1981, as a result of the merging of three movements opposed to the present Mogadishu regime and its pro-U.S. leanings. The DFSS is led by a former Somali colonel who left the country after the unsuccessful April 1978 coup. Since then the opposition has been gathering strength and has switched to open actions.

Nevertheless, Mogadishu's propaganda appratus has launched a noisy campaign against Ethiopia in an attempt to conceal the broad scale of the actions by the organized internal opposition and to place the whole blame for the latest exacerbation of tension on Addis Ababa. These fabrications have been taken up by newspapers in conservative African and Arab countries and Western powers. The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement stressing that the reason for the slander campaign is a desire to convince the international public that Somalia is the victim of foreign aggression while in reality it is that country's own ruling circles which are pursuing an expansionist policy.

Such is the chronicle of events which have unfolded in the Horn of Africa. But it reflects just a part of the processes occurring in this region. Many observers believe that the main instigator in the fueling of tension is the United States. The same handwriting can be seen as in other regions. The comprehensive support for the El Salvador junta that is mercilessly exterminating its own people attests to this. As does the strengthening of the military-political alliance with the South African racists against the Namibian patriots and the "Frontline" States. Finally, there is the patronage of the Tel Aviv Zionists, who are pursuing a policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The "accord" with Mogadishu is not so very old, but it is indicative of the course of the new Washington administration which, in a frenzy of anticommunism, has proclaimed a "confrontation" with the Soviet Union throughout the world, taking no account of the national interests and sovereignty of states and peoples. This "accord" began to emerge after the downfall of the feudal-monarchical system in Ethiopia. The United States was deprived of a loyal partner and important strategic bridgehead in East Africa. It would seem that after the advent to power in Addis Ababa of progressively minded soldiers, who immediately proclaimed a course of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, grounds appeared for resolving the questions which had caused friction in relations between these two states.

This situation clearly did not suit the United States. Playing on the nationalist sentiments of Mogadishu's ruling circles, who proclaim the slogan of rebuilding so-called "greater Somalia," (meaning the annexation of sections of territory from Ethiopia and Kenya and the absorption of the former French territory of the Afars and Issas, now the Djibouti Republic) Washington made its play. It incited Somalia to invade Ethiopia in the summer of 1977 when the latter found itself in "a ring of fire." Those people across the ocean were counting on killing two birds with one stone -- winning Mogadishu over and stifling Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Army, reinforced by people's militia forces, completely routed the interventionists. And the plan formulated by the United States was not even half-successful since the poliarization of forces in Somalia accelerated after the defeat.

"There are not many fervent supporters of Barre in Somalia now. Internal opposition to the regime is increasing. Fear of the DFSS is the main reason for the introduction of the state of emergency over 18 months ago and the adoption of urgent measures to strengthen Barre's influence within the government.... In the last 2 years, the DFSS has created an underground network within Somalia." (From the Washington journal AFRICA REPORT)

"What is wrong in Somalia? Essentially everything. The regime established as a result of the October 1969 revolution is now paralyzed by an inflated and thoroughly rotten bureaucratic apparatus. The state institutions are utterly discredited." (From the Italian newspaper IL SOLE VENTIQUATTRO ORE).

Both publications reach the same conclusion. "The country is close to collapse and the blame for this situation, which has now become intolerable, is being laid increasingly openly on S. Barre and his regime," the Italian newspaper writes. "The consequences of S. Barre's mistakes," AFRICA REPORT echoes, "cannot fail to affect his fate. The Somali people have suffered greatly from his military-political adventurism."

The situation in Somalia has been seriously affected by the conclusion of a military agreement with the United States which has provided the latter with an opportunity to use Somali ports and airfields in exchange for arms supplies.

The Pentagon has obtained support bases for its "Rapid Deployment Forces." Mogadishu was hoping to consolidate its position by means of U.S. bayonets. As present events show, these hopes have not been borne out. And to "save face," as the eastern proverb says, Mogadishu's ruling circles have also decided to portray the purely internal aggravated discords as "aggression from Ethiopia." It is apposite to recall that shortly before this operation, S. Barre visited the United States and Western Europe. The bourgeois press gave scant coverage to this trip either out of reluctance to fawn over the guest over whom stormclouds were gathering or in an attempt to keep the results of the talks secret.

It can now be said with complete confidence that the U.S. State Department decision "to grant urgent military assistance to Somalia" wholly accords with Washington's hegemonist aspirations. The United States, the Lagos NIGERIAN HERALD has written, having been allowed to site its military facilities on the territories of some states of the region, is making every effort to remain there indefinitely. In fiscal 1982, the Pentagon has spent $742.6 million on equipping naval and air bases in Egypt, Kenya, Oman, Somalia and the island of Diego Garcia. Washington is not trying to hide the fact that these bases could be used for the transportation of interventionist forces and for interference in the internal affairs in Indian Ocean states, the influential Nigerian newspaper stresses.

The complicity with the Mogadishu expansionists exposes a further aspect of U.S. subversive activity against independent Africa and primarily against those states which proclaim anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist slogans. Is it coincidence that the question of Ethiopia's imaginary aggression is being raised now? The newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS notes that the present military actions erupted on the eve of the assembly of OAU heads of state and government, as they did last year. Then, in 1981, the assembly participants supported Ethiopia in its conflict with Somalia over the Ogaden region, the newspaper writes. Did the Somali Government intend to take revenge? In any event, it has refused to participate in the pan-African summit meeting which is to be held in Tripoli at the beginning of August. Furthermore, gathering applause from the Western gallery, it has charged Libya, and likewise Cuba, the Soviet Union and the whole Eastern bloc with being "conspirators." Thus, the Somali leaders have played up to their transatlantic patrons. The African public has understood the true nature of this game. By accusing Ethiopia of interfering in Somalia, the Malagasy newspaper (KHITA SI RE), for example, has written, Washington is clearly counting on splitting the OAU and diverting the heads of states' attention from the priority tasks of the struggle against imperialism, racism, Zionism and neocolonialism and for the economic and social progress of the continent's peoples.

Support for Siad Barre

EA061050 Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1600 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] One of the leaders of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, (Muhammad Abshir), has said that if the fighting to overthrow the present regime in Somalia succeeds, the agreement to provide Washington with military bases on Somali soil will be reviewed. Currently the United States, in its bid to strengthen its foothold in Somalia, is sending artillery, other arms, equipment and radar to the forces serving Muhammad Siad Barre.

BREZHNEV, PERUVIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD051454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru, a telegram conveying hearty congratulations and good wishes for prosperity and happiness for the president personally and for the industrious Peruvian people in connection with the country's national holiday, the 161st anniversary of the declaration of independence.

In his reply telegram the president of Peru expressed thanks for the greetings, and for his own part conveyed best wishes for Comrade Brezhnev personally and for the friendly Soviet people.

CPSU WISHES SUCCESS TO GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

PM051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To the 21st Congress of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm, fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 21st PPP Congress and wishes the congress success.

Set up in the year of the Guyanese people's struggle against colonial domination, your party made an important contribution to Guyanese independence. The party struggled selflessly and is still struggling to solve the country's economic problems in the interests of the working people, to bring about social progress, strengthen sovereignty and ensure the unity of all democratic forces in Guyanese society.

Soviet Communists value highly your party's consistent position on questions of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

Your congress is taking place in a situation where world tension and the threat of nuclear war have increased sharply as a result of the aggressive, militarist policy pursued by U.S. imperialism. Imperialist and colonialist circles have stepped up their intrigues in the Caribbean, in Latin America, in the Near East and in other parts of the world. The success of the struggle against the policy of war preparation, arms race and suppression of the peoples' right to freedom and independent development demands the unity of all anti-war democratic and progressive forces in every country and in the international arena.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in the struggle for the cohesion of all working people and progressive forces in Guyana, for the good of their motherland and the entire Guyanese people, against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and social progress.

Long live the PPP!

Long live friendship between the CPSU and the PPP, between the peoples of Guyana and the USSR!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN ARTS UNIONS' PLENUM

PM050945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Leading Theme"]

[Text] The area covered by Azerbaijan writers' trips around the country's expanses is extensive: Leningrad and Tyumen, sites of past battles in Belorrussia and the industrial giants of the Urals, the cottonfields of Uzbekistan and the Baykal-Amur main railroad.

A festival of the poetry of our country's peoples devoted to the USSR's 60th anniversary has been held in Azerbaijan.

The themes of the peoples' friendship and fraternity. Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism are leading themes in the creative work of the republic's masters of literature and art. The tasks of further strengthening work in this direction and preparing for the USSR's 60th anniversary were discussed at an out-of-town plenum of the boards of Azerbaijan creative unions held in Stepanskert.

The plenum was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION

PM021415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Music and Friendship Festival"]

[Excerpt] The seventh P.I. Tchaikovsky international competition's closing ceremony was held 9 July in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory. Cultural figures and members of the public were in the audience. P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials were present.

ARTICLE EXAMINES USSR NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM051541 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 30 July publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme" A 2,400-word article by Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof E. Bagramov entitled "National Relations and the Ideological struggle." The author sets out to refute Western, bouregois propaganda on national relations in the Soviet Union, which, he maintains, has "turned the nationalities question into one of the main directions of the ideological and psychological 'war' against socialism."

The writer stresses the "Marxist-Leninists have never denied nor do they deny the peculiarities of national mentality and national character. These peculiarities are not effaced in the society of mature socialism, but neither do they contradict each other." He goes on to say that now "it is a question of further deepening fraternal cooperation among nations, strengthening the unity of the Soviet People as a new social and international community, and increasingly harmoniously combining the working people's national interests and interests common to the whole people."

The article concludes by emphasizing that "Marxist-Leninists do not confuse the concepts 'national' and 'nationalistic' but proceed from the objective nature of the development of a nation and of its economy and culture and never absolutize national differences or place them above international commonality."

SIBERIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH, PROSPECTS OUTLINED

LD041258 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- TASS observer Professor Grigoriy Granik writes:

A speedy development of the economic potential is characteristic for Siberia. The most important factor of the economic development of Siberia, a major area of the USSR, is its richness in highly effective resources. Siberia which takes up only 29 per cent of the Soviet Union's territory accounts for nearly three quarters of all mineral, fuel and energy resources of the country, for more than half of potential hydropower resources, a considerable share of the Soviet Union's resources of ores of non-ferrous metals, iron ores and non-metallic raw materials.

A large economic base has been created in Siberia. The development of energy consuming productions -- metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, remains the main trend of the development of the productive forces in Siberia.

Another important trend is connected with the increase of Siberia's role as a supplier of valuable mineral raw materials. In this connection it is planned to develop the Ozerny polimetallic deposit (Buryatiya) and to conclude the design work for the Udokan copper deposit (the Chita region).

Of much economic significance is the development of the timber industry complex of Siberia. A further speedy development of the timber, wood-working and pulp and paper industries among other leading industrial productions is envisaged.

There exist also certain conditions for the development of machine-building in Siberia -- the growing capacity of the market, the favourable raw material and energy factor, the existence of a network of large cities in the southern part of the region, the favourable conditions for the training of skilled cadres. Of special significance is the construction of the Krasnoyarsk plant of heavy-duty excavators, which will supply equipment for the Kansko-Achinsk quarries.

It is also planned to build a plant for the production of chemical and petrochemical equipment, to expand the facilities for the production of grain harvesting combines at the Krasnoyarsk production association, to continue the construction of electrical engineering enterprises in Minusinsk.

All these plants will be supplying products mainly for the eastern districts of the country. For instance, the creation in Minusinsk of electrical engineering enterprises will make it possible to improve the supply of Siberia and the far east with many important types of equipment, including large electrical machines, turbo- and hydro-generators, transformers, high-voltage equipment.

Envisaged as main ways of specialization of Siberia in the framework of the entire national economy of the USSR are priority development of fuel and energy base with a considerable increase of the output of oil (to 385-395 million tons), gas (to 330-370 billion cubic metres by 1985). The formation of the Kansko-Achinsk complex which will supply highly effective energy coal will be continued. It is planned to start the construction of large thermal electric power stations with a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts each. The construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydro-power station is planned to be completed in the main and the construction of the Boguchansk hydro-power station will be started.

1982 AWARDS FOR DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD052016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] After considering the suggestions of the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the AUCCTU, the USSR Council of Ministers on the eve of Builders' Day has adopted a decision on the awarding of the 1982 USSR Council of Ministers' prizes for the most outstanding designs and for construction work based on these designs for enterprises, buildings and installations.

Borovoy, chairman of the Prize Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, said awards have been conferred on more than 30 implemented designs for major industrial enterprises and production units, agricultural installations and residential, cultural and consumer service buildings.

Over 14 billion KWH of electricity have been generated since its entry into service by Chirkey GES, built in Daghestan on the Sular River, since its commissioning. This 1 million KW capacity hydropower station has become an important link in the North Caucasian unified power grid. Construction of the hydrocenter has made it possible to irrigate much arid land.

The high award has also been conferred on the creators of the Vorga-Shor mine of the Vorkutaugol association in the Pechora coalfield. For novelty and originality of design solutions and the level of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes the mine is a model of present day mine construction.

The prize has also been conferred on the creators of the settlement of Ilichevo, the center of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya State Farm and Technical School in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the builders and designers of a multiple-discipline city hospital and outpatients' clinic at Ordzhonikidze, and of a standarized panel and framework outpatients' clinic in Moscow, and others.

BRIEFS

REPUBLICS FULFILL DEVELOPMENT PLAN -- All the union republics have fulfilled the plan for socioeconomic development for the first 6 months of 1982. According to data from the Central Statistical Administration, in Armenia the growth of production compared with the corresponding period last year was 4.7 percent. In Latvia, the achievements of science and technology continue to be assimilated in all branches of the economy. About 30,000 inventions and rationalization proposals have been used. In Moldavia, 6,000 new well-appointed apartments have come into use. Workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirgizia completed spring field work in good time. Capital investment in the development of the republic's agriculture has increased by 20 percent. In Tadjhikistan, more cotton is being sown. About 2,000 hectares of new orchards and vineyards have been planted. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Aug 82 LD]

LITHUANIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH -- During the first 6 months of this year working people in Lithuania have achieved further growth in their economy and their welfare; this is shown in the republican Central Statistical Administration report. Compared with the first half of last year the growth in industrial output amounts to 3.5 percent. Industries that determine technical progress, such as electricity, fuel, machine building and metal processing, developed at an accelerated pace. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- An oil deposit has been discovered in the Karakum Desert of Central Asia, at a depth of 3 kilometers. Its development is to begin in the near future. In the past 5 years over 200 oil deposits have been discovered in the Soviet Union. This country is the world's leading oil producer. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5 AUG REPORTED

LD060134 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain reception points of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have started mass intake of grain crops of the new harvest. By this morning, farms have delivered 100,000 tons. Work is continuing around the clock with the aid of computer timetables. Machine operators of Permskaya Oblast have laid winter rye in swaths from 100,000 hectares -- 1/3 of the crop rea. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting reached the Yaroslavskaya Non-Chernozem Zone today. Farms of southern rayons are the first to start harvesting grain. Farmers in the oblast will have to harvest grain crops from a total of 353,000 hectares. In Kostromskaya Oblast, the first swaths have been laid on grainfields. Work has started on harvesting winter rye; the area upon which it is sown has increased by 1 and 1/2 times in comparison with last year. (0600 GMT)

Half the grain has been cut in the Ukraine. Over 13,000 harvesting and transporting teams are operating in the republic. (0800 GMT)

Grain harvesting has started in Aktyubinskaya Oblast; it is to be cut on 2.2 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

In Turkmenia, harvesting of grain crops has been completed; the 6-month plan for the procurement of animal husbandry produce was exceeded. In a land improvement scheme based on the Karakum Canal, 500 hectares were handed over to the Pogranichnik Kolkhoz for growing fine-staple cotton. By 1990, when the canal and others are completed, the irrigated area in Turkmenia will be increased by 180,000-190,000 hectars. (1000 GMT)

Harvesting is now taking place in the larger part of the country's territory. It has not yet reached the northwestern part of the RSFSR, the Kazakh Virgin Lands and eastern Siberia. Harvesting is now beginning in the very south of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. In Volgogradskaya Oblast the weather has been rainy and grain is being passed through special dryers before being delivered to elevators. The weather conditions have also delayed the fruit and vegetable season, but cherry picking has ended and apples are now being handed over to the state. The main effort is now being devoted to ensuring the vegetable harvest. The harvesting of grain crops and cereal crops has already ended in the Central Asian republics, but the harvest of corn is now underway. The present season has been a dry one for Uzbek farmers. Plants are receiving only 30-35 percent of the normal amount of water. The production of corn for grain in the republic has grown perceptibly: In 1975 a little over 500,000 tons were obtained; 2 million tons are now to be produced. The area growing corn this year is 300,000 hectares -- almost 50,000 hectares more than last season. The corn has already ripened on most of the sown area and harvesting is ending in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast. Farms in the central oblasts are beginning large-scale harvesting. The cotton crop in Uzbekistan is good this year despite the lack of moisture. The total area sown this year with cotton varieties with the best fiber quality is more than 1 million hectares. Mass reaping of grain has begun in Ryazanskaya Oblast. The harvesting of winter cereals is taking place. (1100 GMT)

Reaping has begun in southern rayons of Smolenskaya Oblast. This year the area sown to winter crops has been increased, largely at the expense of rye. Harvesting is underway in Mariyskaya ASSR. Winter rye being sown in Iltayskiy Kray. (1500 GMT)

Harvesting has been completed in Moldavia. Many farms have obtained 40 or more quintals of wheat per hectare. New wheat strains have yielded especially good results. (1530 GMT)

Kuban farms have completed harvesting winter crops and are selling the third millionth ton of graincrops to the state. Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray have each supplied over 1 million tons of grain to elevators. In Belorussia, the haylage procurement plan is nearing completion and 6 million tons have been laid in. (1800 GMT)

Forage month is being held in Khakasskaya Autonomour Oblast; about 41 million tons of hay have already been laid in. (2204 GMT)

GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST FIGURES REPORTED

PM051159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Accelerating Fodder Procurements"]

[Excerpt] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy Kray have sent more than 1.1 million tons of grain to the state.

The boundaries of the harvest area have been rapidly extended in the past week. Grain is being harvested in oblasts and autonomous republics of the Volga area and Central-Chernozem Region, in Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkoskaya, Kirovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Omskaya Oblasts and in all Ukrainian oblasts. Belorussian farmers have started cutting the grain. Following some weeks of rainy weather the machine operators of Gomelskaya Oblast were the first to start work.

Some 9.6 million hectares of grain were cut in the country during the week. This is 3.6 million hectares more than in the previous week. Some 6.9 million hectares of grain were threshed.

The Rostovskaya Oblast machine operators threshed the most -- 597,000 hectares. Other results include: Volgogradskaya Oblast -- 590,000; Stavropolskiy Kray -- 507,000; Krasnodarskiy Kray -- 507,000; Saratovskaya Oblast -- 292,000; Zaporozhskaya Oblast -- 286,000; Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast -- 282,000; Odesskaya Oblast -- 262,000; and Khersonskaya Oblast -- 257,000.

The tempo of grass harvest work and fodder procurement has recently risen somewhat. By Monday 26 July, the first cut had been carried out on 56.7 million hectares of sown and natural grasses. The figure for the week was 7.7 million hectares. This is 1 million hectares more than in the previous 7 days. Some 35.1 million tons (50 percent of the plan) of hay have been procured in the country along with 42.4 million tons of haylage (63 percent); 9.1 million tons of ready silage have been laid in. Fodder procurement has quickened in a number of Non-Chernozem oblasts.

'THRIFTLESS' HARVESTING ATTITUDE DECRIED

PM051227 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 1

[I. Nivin "Field Work Diary": "The Trucks Hurry Toward the Elevators"]

[Excerpt] The main concern of the graingrower is the sale of grain to the state. Farmers in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray are successfully fulfilling the first commandment. The other day the first railroad train carrying grain from the new harvest was dispatched to the country's industrial centers from Severnaya Osetia. The workers of the Mozdokskiy elevator have opened their tally on the wheat routes. Using computers, they have elaborated daily schedules for grain reception and worked out the shortest transport routes.

Unfortunately a number of farms are still slow to ship out the crop. The grain "settles" on the threshing floors and is processed and graded only slowly. In Kalmykia's Priyutnenskiy Rayon, threshing floors on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are poorly prepared and approach roads are in a neglected state.

On the Kirov Kolkhoz alone, 800 tons of grain has accumulated, some of which is beginning to spoil because of rain. Party and economic organs in the rayon must give a principled assessment of this thriftless attitude toward the people's property.

Rapid, efficient operations in harvesting and the subsequent concerns in the grain fields must not push fodder procurement into the background. In the last 2 weeks the mowers' pace in the meadows has increased considerably compared with last year. Some 90 percent of the grasses have been cut in Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts, were machinery is deployed skillfully and procurements of various types of fodder are carried out with equal speed. By 26 July, as the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, 24.4 million hectares of grass had been cut in the republic. Some 17 million tons of hay, 18.6 million tons of haylage and 2.3 million tons of grass meal had been procured. This is respectively 47, 53 and 48 percent of plan. On many farms there is a good yield of green matter, which makes possible the creation of a reliable fodder stock.

However, substantial reserves are being inadequately exploited in certain regions. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Novgorodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kalininskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR are still lagging behind in the "green harvest."

The Food Program requires a substantial increase in the production of agricultural products this year. In order to achieve the goals set, all fieldwork should be carried out in strict accordance with an intensive harvesting schedule.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

PM051025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Ensuring the Smooth Working of the Vegetable Production Chain"]

[Excerpt] As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, this year is bound to be a serious test for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. Along with the Tsentrosoyuz, this ministry, which was formed in 1980, is now the biggest supplier, processor and marketer of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce. More than 3,100 specialized sovkhozes, transportation, and processing and marketing enterprises come under its umbrella. Local financially autonomous subunits with operational independence have been created and provided with specialist cadres.

As we know, the consumer cooperative system, which has years of experience of procuring, processing and marketing fruit and vegetable produce, is also fairly dependable.

The current standard of organization of this large and important operation is, however, not satisfactory. A whole series of pressing problems has still to be solved in many places. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their partners in the agroindustrial complex and everyone who should be helping them to prevent losses of fruit, vegetables and garden produce still do not always collaborate efficiently with one another.

Once again there are reports of spring cabbage losses ocurring in Azerbaijan and Volgogradskaya Oblast and on the way to the European part of the country from Central Asia. There are also shortfalls in the delivery of early tomatoes, cucumbers and squashes to their destinations. In some areas soviet and economic organs are operating in accordance with outmoded criteria and allowing substantial amounts of produce to be lost, blaming this on "objective circumstances," even though it is the result of poor organization and a lack of cooperation between departments.

For many years now, for example, people have been saying that the transportation of vegetable produce by rail and water takes too long. But delivering fruit and vegetables via our main transport arteries is still a slow business. What is more, railroad and river fleet workers are not called sufficiently strictly to account for the condition of their loads. It is therefore particularly important to ensure that deputies monitor more closely the transporation and condition of perishable goods.

The USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming is trying to increase deliveries of vegetables by motor transport. As has been shown by the experience of transporting early potatoes from Georgia to Moscow this year, losses are considerably reduced this way. The ministry plans to transport a large quantity of fruit and vegetables from Moldavia to the country's industrial centers in the same way this year. Most freight will still be moved by rail and river however. And it is important to ensure that agricultural produce is given the "green light."

This is a busy time for canning industry enterprises. They must not only fulfill their production program but also substantially improve output quality, produce more of the most popular lines -- juices, jams and baby foods -- increase output of quick-frozen fruit, soft fruit and vegetables and promote more widely the aseptic storage of the raw material from canning.

Much still needs to be done by procurement and marketing enterprises regarding preparations for laying in fruit and vegetables for extended storage. Since there is known to be a shortage of good-quality capacities with modern equipment it is now particularly important to ensure that existing facilities are in tip-top condition and to see that as much produce as possible is stored in containers. This also appreciably reduces waste.

The vegetable season is nearing its height. This is a busy time for all those involved in providing the country with valuable food products. Local soviets and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must do their utmost to ensure that this year's harvest is properly stored and reaches the customer.

FODDER PROCUREMENT PLEDGES NEARLY FULFILLED

PM051509 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jul 82 p 1

[N. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "A Sound Fodder Stock for Livestock Units"]

[Summary] Moskovskaya Oblast farms have laid in approximately 1 million tons of hay, overfulfilled the plan and are close to fulfilling their socialist pledges. "While fodder procurers in Estonia and Lithuania have fulfilled the hay procurement plan by 83 and 84 percent respectively, in neighboring Latvia only 72 percent of this fodder has been laid in store. Just over 3 million tons of hay have been obtained according to documents on Ukrainian farms. By this time last year more than 4.7 million tons had been laid in store. Georgian fodder producers have the lowest result: They have fulfilled the hay procurement plan by 14 percent.

Belorussian machine operators have laid in store more than 5.5 million tons of cured hay -- 600,000 tons more than last year. Moldavian fodder procurers have also exceeded last season's figure for cured hay. Estonian farmers have made approximately 200,000 tons of silage -- 32 percent of the plan. Tadzhik farmers have made 1/5 of the required amount of silage.

"RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured approximately 17 million tons of hay. Here, too, 18.5 million tons of cured hay have been laid in store -- 53.1 percent of the plan. But whereas there is an increase of more than 2 million tons of cured hay over this time last year, there is 2.5 million tons less hay." "There is a particularly large area of uncut grasses in the Far East and East Siberian Regions. Thus, Amurskaya Oblast farms have gathered only half the grasses, and next door -- in Khabarovskiy Kray -- 3/4. There are delays over cutting natural and sown grasses in Kostromskaya, Novgorodskaya, Vologodskaya and certain other Non-Cheronzem Zone oblasts.

"Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and certain other republics have so far failed to achieve high output from haymaking equipment. By midsummer fodder procurers in Ashkhabadskaya and Mariyskaya Oblasts, for example, could have obtained an additional grass harvest but were behindhand with previous cuttings. Not one farm there uses preservatives when laying in cured hay and silage.

"Fodder procurement equipment stands idle or is used on one shift on certain farms. Therefore there is a large gap between cutting and stacking grasses -- which sharply reduces the fodder quality. Drying units are working unproductively on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Urals and Volga-Vyatka economic regions."

Only 23 percent of Smolenskaya Oblast hay has been rated first class, and twice as much as last year has been unrated. Scarcely more than 1/5 of the grass meal meets first-class requirements.

"Favorable conditions for afterharvest sowings have taken shape in the majority of regions: July rain is promoting the intensive growth of fodder crops. This means that livestock units can be provided with an adequate supply of balanced succulent grass mixtures already in September-October."

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSIONS FORMED

Belorussian SSR

WA041215 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In pursuance of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and in line with the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Others Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex," the Belorussian Council of Ministers decrees:

The formation of a Belorussian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial Complex composed as follows: commission chairman -- Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission -- G.C. Kovalenko; members of the commission -- F.P. Senko, Belorussian minister of agriculture; N.S. Yakushev, Belorussian minister of fruit and vegetable farming; A.Ya. Kalitko, Belorussian minister of procurement; A.A. Goncharov, Belorussian minister of the meat and dairy industry; I.A. Stavrovskaya, Belorussian minister of the food industry; V.I. Pavlyuchuk, Belorussian minister of land reclamation and water resources; M. Chura, minister of rural construction; S.T. Moiseyenko, Belorussian minister of forestry; B.M. Pozharskiy, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Equipment for Agriculture; K.Z. Terekh, chairman of the Belorussian Union of Consumers' Societies; A.T. Kichkaylo, chairman of the Belorussian interkolkhoz construction organization; N.P. Donskoy, chief of the Administration of Fishing of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; A.A. Zelenovskiy, chief of hydro-construction in Polyesye; V.G. Krestovskiy, deputy chairman of Belorussian Gosplan; and I.I. Gitskiy, first deputy chairman of Belorussian Gossnab.

Decisions adopted by the Belorussian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial complex within its terms of reference are binding on all Belorussian ministries and departments, organizations and establishments.

In its practical work to achieve its prescribed objectives, the commission will rely on the Belorussian ministries and departments, comprising the agroindustrial complex and catering to the complex, and also on councils of the oblast agroindustrial enterprises, coordinating and monitoring their activities regarding questions relating to solving problems involved in further increasing agricultural production and developing the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

Latvian SSR

WA041600 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "At the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers']

[Text] In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Mangagement of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex," the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has formed the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial Complex composed as follows: commission chairman -- Comrade R.O. Verro, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; commission members -- Comrade K.A. Shpogis, Latvian SSR minister of agriculture; Comrade V.Ya. Kurpnieks, Latvian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; Z.V. Girgenson, Latvian SSR minister of procurement; Comrade S.E. Vannakh, Latvian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; I.D. Kuznetsova, Latvian SSR minister of the food industry; Comrade A.P. Bril, Latvian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; Comrade N.A. Babkin, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Equipment for Agriculture; P.N. Belokurov, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan; V.K. Seykst, head of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Fish Industry; L.Ya. Tarvid, head of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration for the Pear Industry; Comrade P.A. Kruminsh, chairman of the Latvian Republic Union of Consumer Societies; Comrade O.Ya. Karklin chairman of the Latvian Republic Association of Inter-Kolkhoz Construction Organizations; N.N. Pese, chairman of the Latvian SSR Union of Fish Raising Koklhozes; G.I. Polyanskiy, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Gossnab; R.G. Salputr, Latvian SSR first deputy minister of trade; L.Ya. Balodis, head of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Agriculture Department Secretariat; R.K. Pelsis, Latvian SSR deputy minister of construction; V.E. Kireyev, general director of the Latvian Fish Industry Production Association; A.K. Graudinsh, deputy head of the Latvian Republic USSR Gossbank office; T.Ya. Iyeva, deputy head of the Latvian SSR Central Statistical Administration; B.G. Timofeycv, rector of the Latvian Academy of Agriculture.

The commission will be comprised of a full-time deputy chairman of the commission and a working group attached to it.

The decisions of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial Complex, within terms of reference, are binding on all the Latvian SSR ministries and departments, organizations, enterprises and institutions within the territory of the republic.

In its practical work to achieve its prescribed objectives the commission will rely on the Latvian SSR ministries and departments comprising the agroindustrial complex and catering to the complex, and also on rayon agroindustrial associations, coordinating and monitoring their activities regarding questions relating to solving the problems in further increasing agricultural production and developing the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

The resolution notes that the formatation of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroinudstrial Complx does not remove the responsibility from the Latvian SSR ministries and department compromising the agroindustrial complex for fulfilling the tasks delegated to them and carrying out their functions.

COSMOS-1400 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 5 AUG

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1400.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for space exploration.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the initial period of revolution of 97.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 675 kilometres, the minumum distance from the earth's surface 631 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 81.2 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment the sputnik carries scientific equipment for precise measuring elements of the orbit, a radio-telemetric system for relaying to the ground information about the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment.